أ. فاضل سالم القصاب

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الكورس الاول



مكتب الإستنساخ: السنديان / مقابل صيدلية كركوك/ كراج الشمال/ موصل

مواقع التواصل

- صفحة الفيس: الأستاذ فاضل القصاب / أستاذ لغة انكليزية
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How do you learn? Page 6 - كيف تتعلم؟

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
interpreter	مترجم	bilingual dictionary	قاموس ثنائي اللغة	listen	يستمع
exchange	تبادل / صرف / يبادل	index card	بطاقات الفهرسة	check	يتحقق
programme	برنامج	learning diary	يوميات التعلم	exercise	تمرين
self-access centre	مركز التعليم الذاتي	look up	يبحث عن	write	يكتب

صوت 1

I live in [Basra].
I like [listening to music]. I have (two brothers)
My favourite [subject] is ...English

the present simple for talking about facts or habits.

المضارع البسيط للتكلم عن الحقائق والعادات

كلمات دالة على الزمن(**usually, always, sometimes, every day, often, never, on Friday/Sunday**)

	form الشكل(الصيغة)	example مثال
مع Am, is, are	ظرف / صفة / أسم + am / is / are + فاعل	He **is** Ali. I **am** tired Bilingual dictionaries **are** very useful for learning languages. • النفي مجرد إضافة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد(am,is,are+not) I'm not Ali. • الاستفهام مجرد عكس المساعد مع الفاعل **Is** He Ali?
مثبت affirmative	فعل مضارع + فاعل فعل مجرد + فاعل فعل (s,es)	I **study** English. She stud**ies** English. We **speak** English. I **live** in Mosul. He liv**es** in Mosul.
نفي negative	نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر فعل مصدر(مجرد) + don't / doesn't + فاعل	I **don't study** English. She **doesn't study** English.
question سؤال	نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر Do /does + فاعل + فعل مصدر ......?	Do you study English? Does she study English?
مع أدوات الاستفهام	أداة الاستفهام + Do/does + فاعل + فعل مصدر ....?	**How often do you** go to the self-access centre? **How much does that dictionary** cost? **When does he** go to school?

اساسيات مطلوبة للطالب(do/does)

I, We, You, They → do
He, She, it → does

اساسيات مطلوبة للطالب(have/ has)

I, We, You, They → have
He, She, it → has

اساسيات مطلوبة للطالب(am, is, are)

I → am
We, You, They → are
He, She, it → is

❖ قواعد إضافة(s,es)

بمعنى قواعد الجمع أو إضافة (s) الشخص الثالث المفرد (He, she, it)

1. تجمع الكلمات باللغة الإنكليزية بإضافة (s, es) الى نهاية الكلمة.

الأفعال تضاف إليهم (s) الشخص الثالث عندما يكون الفاعل شخص ثالث مفرد (he,she,it) في زمن المضارع البسيط؛

He helps his father every day.

Help ________ helps ________ يساعد
Sleep ________ sleeps ________ ينام
Eat __________ eats _________ يأكل

الأسماء تجمع عند إضافة (s)

Car ______ cars _______ سيارة
Pencil _____ pencils _____ قلم
Door _____ doors ______ باب

2. إذا إنتهت الكلمة بإحدى الحروف التالية (sh, ch, s, ss, x, z) نضيف (es) الى نهاية الكلمة

Class ______ classes _____ صف
Wash ______ washes _____ يغسل
Dish _______ dishes ______ صحن أكل
Watch _____ watches _____ يشاهد
Box _______ boxes _______ صندوق
Bus ______ buses _______ باص
Buzz ______ buzzes ______ طنين
Quiz ______ quizzes ______ امتحان

3. حرف (O) له قاعدة خاصة

1. بعض الأسماء أو الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف O وقبله حرف صحيح نضيف (es)

Go ______ goes ______ يذهب
Do ______ does ______ يفعل
Tomato______ tomatoes ____ طماطم
Hero______ heroes

لاحظ الشواذ

Photo______ photos_______ صورة
Kilo _____ kilos _______ كيلو

2. بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف O وقبله علة(i,e,a,o,u) نضيف S فقط

Kangaroo ______kangaroos _____ كنغر
Radio ______ radios _______ راديو
Video ______ videos _______ فيديو مقطع مصور
Zoo _______zoos _______ حديقة

4. إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) وقبلهُ حرف علة (i,e,u,a,o) تبقى حرف ال(y) كما هو ونضيف (s)

Play _____ plays ______ يلعب
Boy _____ boys _______ ولد
Pray _____ prays ______ يصلي
Day _____ days _______ يوم

5. أما إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) وقبلهُ حرف صحيح فأن حرف ال(y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (es)

Study ______ studies _______ يدرس
Baby ______ babies _______ طفل
Fly ______ flies _______ يطير / ذبانة
Cry ______ cries ______ يبكي

6. إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف (e) نضيف (s) فقط

Drive ______ drives ____ يقود
Arrive ______ arrives ____ يصل
Close _______ closes _____ يغلق
Horse ______ horses _____ حصان
Leave ______ leaves _____ يغادر

7.إذا إنتهت الكلمة ب(fe) أو (f) يقلب إلى (v) ونضيف (es)

Knife ______ knives ______ سكين
Wife ______ wives ______ زوجة
Self ______ selves ______ نفس
Leaf ______ leaves ______ ورق الشجر
Calf ______ calves ______ عجل/ صغير الفيل او البقرة
half ______ halves ______ نصف
life ______ lives ______ حياة
thief ______ thieves ______ سارق
yourself ______ yourselves ______ نفسك

أنتبه لشواذ الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرف (f)

- إذا انتهت الكلمة ب (ff) فإننا نضيف (s) لعمل الجمع

Cliff ______ cliffs ______ جرف
Toff ______ toffs ______ الأنيق
Scuff ______ scuffs ______ يجر قدمه
Sniff ______ sniffs ______ ثابت/صارم/صلب/عنيد

- بعض الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرف (f) ونضيف (s) فقط

Roof ______ roofs ______ سقف
Chief ______ chiefs ______ رئيس
Oaf _____ oafs _______ أخرق/أهبل/أحمق

- بعض الكلمات أو الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) يمكن أن يجمع بكلتا الطريقتين

1. بإضافة (s) فقط (fs)
2. أو بتحويل حرف ال(f) الى حرف(v) وإضافة (es) بمعنى (ves)

Scarf ______ scarfs/scarves _______ وشاح
Dwarf ______ dwarfs / dwarves _________ قزم/شيء صغير
wharf _______ wharfs / wharves __________ رصيف الميناء
Handkerchief _________ handkerchiefs / handkerchieves __________ محرمة/منديل

- الجمع الشاذ

Tooth _____ teeth _____ سن (أسنان)
Goose _____ geese _____ إوز
Foot _____ feet _____ قدم
Ox _____oxen _____ ثور
Child ____ children ______ طفل
Man ______ men ______ رجل
Woman _____ women ______ إمرأة
Mouse ______ mice ______ فأر
Louse ______ lice ____ قمل

- بعض الكلمات المهمة تأخذ نفس الشكل للجمع والمفرد يجب حفظهم

Aircraft ______ aircraft ______ سفينة فضاء/طائرة
Deer _____ deer _______ أيل/غزال/ظبي
Fish ______ fish _______ سمك
Moose _______ moose _______ الموظ (غزال أمريكي ضخم)
Sheep _______ sheep ________ خروف/خراف/خرفان

A page 2 2 Listen to people talking about learning languages. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 He speaks English and Spanish. F He speaks English and French.
2 He thinks Arabic is difficult to write. T

3 He speaks Arabic. T
4 He thinks it is easy to say English words. F He thinks it's difficult.

5 He doesn't know much about sport. F He knows a lot about sport.
6 He's going to the USA to study English. F He's going to England.

7 She says it is important to learn English to get a good job. T
8 She thinks English people speak fast. T

9 She understands English well. T
10 She thinks it is hard to learn vocabulary. T

11 She writes in her diary once a month. F She writes in the diary after every class.
12 She is the only person who reads the diary. F Her teacher reads the diary too.

B page 2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

تمارين مهمة ضمن القواعد نصاً

1 I_____ study______ English at school. (study)
2 How often ___do you go____ to the self-access centre? (you / go)
3 How much ____does that dictionary cost __? (that dictionary / cost)
4 Interpreters _ __have_____ a difficult job, because they need to speak many languages very well. (have)
5 He ___doesn't speak_____ Arabic. (not / speak)
6 When _____does he go ____ to school? (he / go)
7 I ____write_______ in my diary after every class. (write)
8 She _____doesn't know____ where the self-access centre is. (not/ know)

1 Which language(s) do you speak?
I speak Arabic and English.
2 Which language(s) are you learning?
English
3 What do you enjoy about learning English?
I enjoy chatting with my classmates. استمتع بالتحدث مع زملائي
4 What do you find difficult about learning English?
Memorizing new words. حفظ الكلمات
5 What do you do to help you learn?
I listen, watch movies and also watch news.
6 Which idea(s) from the lesson do you think can help you most?
write what I learn in my learning diary
write new words on index cards and test my friends.,
7 How will the ideas change your way of learning?
I will start to write everything I learn.

❖ شكل الأسئلة عن المضارع البسيط

1. القواعد(grammar)

- He (not / speak) Arabic. (put the verb into the correct form صحح صيغة الفعل)
  He doesn't speak Arabic.
- How often (you / go) to the self-access centre? (put the verb into the correct form صحح صيغة الفعل)
  How often do you go to the self-access centre?
- I (study) English at school. (put the verb into the correct form)
  I study English at school.

2. الاملاء (spelling)

1. Drive; drives study; ________studies
2. go; goes class; _________ classes

Changes – page 8 - التغييرات

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
New	جديد	linguist	عالم لغوي	Rise (v)	يرتفع / ينهض
graph	رسم بياني	communicate	يتواصل / يتحاور	Fall (v)	ينهار/ينخفض/ خريف
expert	خبير	abroad	خارج البلاد	go up	يرتفع
go down	ينخفض	degree	دبلوم جامعي / شهادة		

present continuous tense to talk about change.

المضارع المستمر للتغييرات

اساسيات مطلوبة للطالب(am, is, are)

I → am
We, You, They → are
he, she, it → is

	form (الشكل(الصيغة)	example مثال
مثبت affirmative	فاعل + am / is / are + فعل (ing)	I am working. You are working. He/She/It is working.
نفي negative	للنفي مجرد أضف (not) بعد الفعل المساعد(am, is, are) فاعل + am not / is not / are not + فعل (ing)	I am not working. We are not working. She is not working. He is not listening.
question سؤال	الاستفهام مجرد عكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد am / is / are + فاعل + فعل (ing) ......?	Are you working? Are we working? Is he reading?
مع أدوات الاستفهام	أداة الاستفهام + am / is / are + فاعل + فعل (ing) ....?	What are you writing your report about?

❖ الكلمات الدالة على الزمن (signal words)

(at the moment في هذه اللحظة, look أنظر, listen أستمع, now الأن, right now الأن)

1 .Use the present continuous to talk about something happening now or around now.

حدث يحدث الان أو حول الان

- We are studying the rainforest in school at the moment.
- It's not raining now,
- Look, it's raining.
- Listen, someone is coming.
- What are you writing your report about?

2. Use the present continuous to talk about changing situations.

استخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن المواقف المتغيرة.

- The number of people who have computers is going up.
- Mobile phones aren't getting more expensive. Prices are going down!
- Is your English getting better? Yes, it is.
- My English is improving.

The number of + أسما جمع + فعل مفرد (is) A Number of + أسم جمع + فعل جمع (are)

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3. Use the present continuous to talk about planned future events.

استخدم المضارع المستمر للتحدث عن الأحداث المستقبلية المخطط لها.

- **We are having dinner with my uncle at 8.00.**
- **What are you doing at the weekend?**

❖ قواعد إضافة (ing)

1. يضاف (ing) الى نهاية أكثر الكلمات بدون أي تغيير. (تنتهي بحرف صحيح قبلها حرف صحيح)

Help _____ helping ____ يساعد
Work ______ working ______ يعمل

لاحظ الكلمات التالية تنتهي بعلة

Do ______ doing _______ يفعل
Go _____ going ______ يذهب
See ______ seeing ______ يرى

2. إذا أنتهى الكلمة بحرف (e) فإنه يحذف ونضيف (ing)

Leave _____ leaving ______ يغادر
Drive ______ driving ______ يقود
Give ______ giving _______ يعطي
Write ______ writing ______ يكتب
Come ______ coming ______ يأتي

3. بعض الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرف (e) لا تحذف بها حرف (e) ونضيف (ing) فقط

Age ______ ageing _______ يهرم (يشيخ)
Agree _____ agreeing _____ يوافق
Free ______ freeing ______ يحرر
Knee _____ kneeing ______ يركل أو يضرب أحدا بركبته

4. في حال انتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) فإنها تبقى كما هي ونضيف (ing)

Play ______ playing ______ يلعب
Pray ______ praying ______ يصلي
Cry _______ crying _______ يبكي
Fly _______ flying ________ يطير
Study ______ studying _______ يدرس

5. إذا انتهت الكلمة ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف علة (a,e,u,i,o) فأن الحرف الصحيح يضاعف عند إضافة (ing)

Cut _____ cutting _______ يقطع
Swim _____ swimming ______ يسبح
Run _______ running ______ يركض
Stop ______ stopping _______ يتوقف
Sit _______ sitting _________ يجلس
Begin ______ beginning _____ يبدأ

إنتبه من الكلمات التالية فهي لا تضاعف رغم أن الحرف الصحيح مسبوق بعلة واحدة
إلا أن التشديد(stress) في اللفظ ليس عليه ولهذا لا تضاعف

Open ______ opening _______ يفتح
Listen ______ listening _______ يستمع
Visit ______ visiting _______ يزور
Happen _____ happening ______ يحدث

6. أما إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرفي علة (2) فإن الحرف الصحيح لا يضاعف ونضيف (ing) فقط

Read ______ reading _______ يقرأ
Clean ______ cleaning ______ ينظف
Rain _____ raining ______ يمطر
Eat _____ eating ______ يأكل

7. الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرفي (ie) يقلب ال(ie) الى (y) ونضيف (ing)

Lie ______ lying _____ يكذب
Die ______ dying _____ يموت
Tie ______ tying ______ يربط

8. بعض الأحرف التي لا تضاعف أبدا
(J,Q,W,X,Y) أنتبه منهم

Row _____ rowing _______ يجدف / رياضة التجديف
Box _____ boxing _______ يلاكم / ملاكمة

Activity book – page 3

A **Page 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the present continuous.**

تمارين مهمة ضمن القواعد

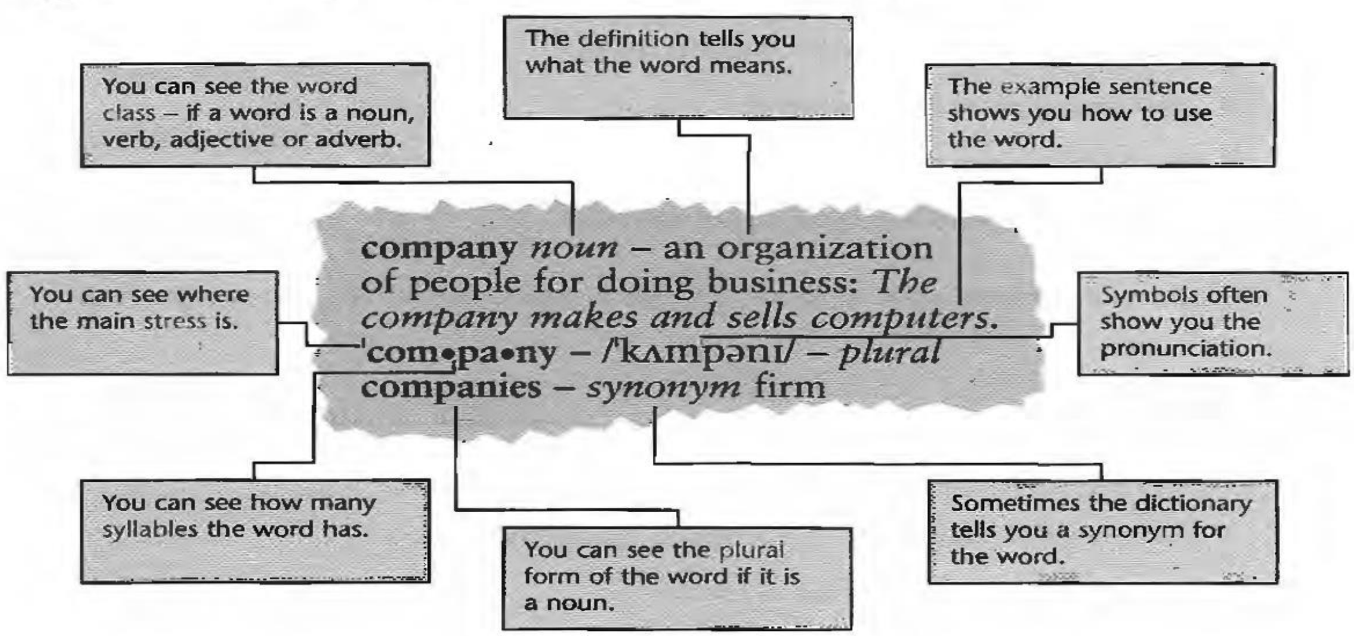
1 The number of tourists _____is going up____. (go up)
2 The number of people who live in London ____is rising___. (rise)
3 Travel costs ___are falling___, so more people can visit other countries. (fall)
4 The number of Europeans who don't speak English _____ is falling ___. (fall)
5 Sales of computers are rising. (rise)
6 The number of people who don't have a computer ___is going down___. (go down)

B **page 4 Write a word from the box on each line. Look at Student's Book page 8 to help you.**

rise يرتفع	go down ينخفض	go up يرتفع	fall ينهار

The number of Indian students studying in the UK is rising.
The number of languages in the world is going down.
The number of people learning Arabic at university is going up.
The number of American university students learning French is falling.

C Use the following information to answer the questions below.



1 Is company a verb or a noun? It's a noun.
2 How many syllables does it have? three
3 Which word means the same as company? firm
4 How do you write the plural? companies

D Write the words in the box below in your notebook in alphabetical order.

Words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order.

- When words are in alphabetical order, they are in order by first letter. — airline
- When the first letters are the same, they are in order by second letter. — book, business
- When the first two letters are the same, they are in order by third letter. — instrument, international

communicate	software	password	click	icon	careful
election	solution	interpreter	diary		

1. Careful حذر
2. Click ينقر
3. Communicate يتواصل
4. Diary مفكرة
5. Election انتخاب
6. Icon ايقونة
7. Interpreter مترجم
8. Password كلمة السر
9. Software البرمجيات
10. Solution حل

❖ شكل الأسئلة عن هذه الدرس

1. القواعد/ النحو (Grammar)

- ❖ **The number of tourists (go up). (Put the verb into the present continuous (ضع الفعل في المضارع المستمر)**
  The number of tourists is going up .
- ❖ **Travel costs (fall), so more people can visit other countries. ((Put the verb into the present continuous))**
  Travel costs are falling, so more people can visit other countries

2. الاملاء (spelling)

1. **Go; going Get; ______ getting**
2. **Rain; raining_ Study; _____ studying**
3. **Go; going Rise; _____ rising**
4. **A word with the same meaning of company كلمة بنفس معنى شركة__________ firm**

Choosing a summer programme – page 9 - اختيار البرنامج الصيفي

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
skim	يقرأ بسرعة	museums	متحف	exciting	مثير للحماس
Leaflet	نشرة / منشور	restaurants	مطاعم	bored	ضجر
confusing	مربك	class	صف	tiring	متعب
improve	يتحسن	clothes	ملابس	tired	تعبان / منهك
practise	ممارسة / يمارس	morning	الصباح	excited	متحمس
share	يشارك	minute	دقيقة	boring	مُمل
country	بلد	want	يريد	ideas	أفكار

Adjectives ending in ed and ing.
الصفات التي تنتهي بـed و ing

- ed

استخدم الصفات مع ed للتحدث عن شعور الشخص.

Sami is very interested in history.

I am bored أنا أشعر بالملل
The lesson is boring الدرس مُمل

- Are you tired?
  Yes, I am tired.
- When was the Last time you were frightened?
  I was frightened when I saw a horror movie yesterday.
- Are you excited about anything that's happening soon?
  Yes, I am excited, a new movie that I like is about to come soon.

- Ing

استخدم الصفات مع ing للحديث عن الشخص والمكان
أو الشيء الذي يجعلهم يشعرون بهذه الطريقة.

He thinks the British Museum is very interesting.

- Which subjects are interesting?
  Movies are interesting.
- Which subjects are boring?
  Math is boring.
- Is 'Star Wars' frightening?
  No, it's not frightening

- كيفية الحل بشكل أسهل

1. عندما تبدأ الجملة بعاقل فأستخدم الصفة التي تحتوي على (ed) شرط أن لا تأتي بعد القوس مباشرة أسم

1. I am (tired / tiring)
2. I am (excited / exciting)

- في الجملة التالية اتى in بعد القوس مباشرة ولهذا نستخدم مضاف (ed)

- Sami is very (interested / interesting) in history.

2. عندما تبدأ الجملة بغير عاقل فأستخدم الصفة التي تحتوي على (ing)

1. Movies are (interested / interesting).
2. math is very (bored / boring).

3. عندما تأتي أسم بعد القوس مباشرة أنتبه مباشرة فقط فأختر الصفة التي تحتوي على (ing)
بنفس هذه القاعدة ستلاحظ وجود (a very) قبل القوس ببعض الجمل. ولكن أنصح باعتماد الاسم بعد القوس
نقطة مهمة: لا يهم أن بدأ الجملة بعاقل أو غير عاقل.

1. We had a very (tiring / tired) day. We went to two museums in the morning.

A page 5 Skim the leaflet and tick the topics you find.

1 size of programme ✓
5 clothes ✓
2 English classes ✓
6 self-access centre ☐
3 museums ☐
7 restaurants ☐
4 sports ✓
8 class times ✓

B page 6 Read the leaflet on Student's Book page 9 again. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

قد تستخدم نصا كتوصيل في الامتحانات

1 If you choose a large programme •
2 You can get information
3 If you choose a programme in the country
4 Some study programmes •
5 You can improve your English •
6 If you choose a small programme •

• a are for people who want to practise speaking a language.
• b you can share your ideas with a lot of people.
• c if you do a specialist language study programme.
• d you will be able to do more sports.
• e you will get more help from the teacher.
• f by e-mailing us at summerprogramme@summer. edu

C page 6 Complete these sentences with words from the box.

تمرين مهم ضمن القواعد للنحو نصاً

Exciting	bored	tiring	tired	excited	boring

1 I didn't sleep much last night and now I'm ___ tired.____
2 We had a very ___ tiring____ day. We went to two museums in the morning and played tennis in the afternoon.
3 I wanted to play football, but it rained all day and I had to stay at home. I was very ___ bored.____
4 There is no action in that film. It's ____ boring.___
5 She is ___ excited_____ because she is going to the UK for the summer and she will learn a lot of new things.
6 The football match was ______ exciting.______ The score was very close until the last minute.

- شكل الأسئلة كما تم شرحهُ ضمن كيفية الإجابة صحيفة 10 (كذلك أنتبه من تمرين (B page 6) التوصيل لان تستخدم نصاً)

1. I am (tired / tiring)
2. Movies are (interested / interesting).
3. We had a very (tiring / tired) day

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
I'd love to I'd like to	أحب أن أرغب ب	culture	ثقافة	I want to	أريدُ أن
I need to	أحتاج أن	Cities	مُدن	fail	يفشل
work	يعمل	It might be	ربما يكون	I agree	انا اوافق
important	مهم	I'd rather	أنا أفضل / على الاحرى	I disagree	انا لا اتفق
I prefer	انا أفضل	Find out = discover	يكتشف	drawing	رسم
May be	ربما	poster	ملصق أعلاني	history	تاريخ

Phrases for expressing opinions.

عبارات للتعبير عن الرأي

I agree. | I'd like/love to ... | So do/would I.
I disagree. | I think ... | I don't/wouldn't.

A page 7 3 صوت Listen to Ali and Rashid talking about study programmes. Answer the questions.

1 What does Rashid like about the programme?
He likes the fact that it is in the country, so he can do sports.
2 What does Ali like about the other programme?
He likes the fact that it is in the city, so he can learn about history/visit museums, etc.
3 Why would Ali prefer to stay with a family?
So he can speak a lot of English and improve faster.
4 What does Rashid want to find out?
He wants to know what sports the school offers.

B AND C page 7 4 صوت Look at the opinions. Match each sentence with a response.

1 C — I'd love to go on a study programme.
2 D — I need to work on my English.
3 A — I think it's really important to learn about the culture of the country you're in.
4 F — I want to be in the countryside where there's lots of fresh air.
5 E — I think it's much better to stay with a family.
6 B — I'd like to take drawing classes.

A — I agree. It might be very different from ours.
B — So would I. I love art.
C — I wouldn't. I'd rather go on holiday with my family.
D — So do I. I failed the exam last week.
E — I disagree. I'd rather meet lots of new people.
F — I don't. I think it's boring. Cities are much more interesting.

D page 8 5 صوت **Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the correct column.**

speak يتكلم   people ناس   test يختبر / اختبار   access وصول   three ثلاثة   Chinese صيني

be يكون   get يحصل   meet يقابل   self نفس   website موقع الكتروني   centre مركز

/i:/	/e/
speak	test
people	access
three	get
Chinese	self
be	website
meet	centre

6 صوت **listen and check**

Activity book – page 8

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
join	ينضم	Which	أيُ	easy	سهل
family	عائلة	why	لماذا	Study Abroad	الدراسة في الخارج
specific	محدد	what	ماذا	countryside	الريف
interesting	ممتع	when	متى / عندما	arts activities	نشاطات فنية
important	مهم	where	أين / حيث	tick	ضع صح
listen	يستمع	How often	كم مرة	make	يصنع
Eye-catching illustration	توضيح ملفت للنظر				

Features of study programmes. مزايا برنامج الدراسة

Imperatives (جمل أمريه) صيغ الامر

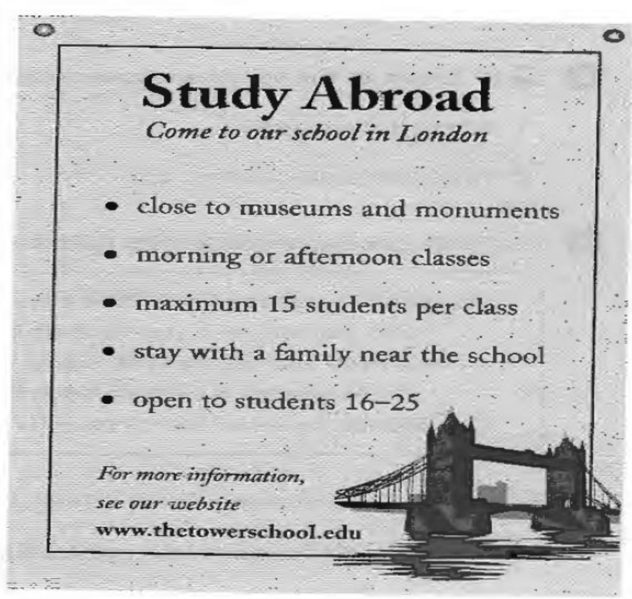
الجمل الامرية = الفعل في بداية الجملة

Make a poster for a study programme
Make your poster interesting and easy to read

A page 8 Scan the posters opposite and discuss the questions with a partner.

1 Which study programme is in the city?
Study Abroad
2 On which programme do you stay with a family?
Study Abroad
3 Which programme has smaller classes?
The Fisher School
4 Which programme can you join if you are 15?
The Fisher School
5 Which poster is more interesting?
Study Abroad (because of the picture)
6 Which poster is easier to read? Why?
Study Abroad (because of the organization, the type and the way the information is split into separate points)





Asking for information – page 10 – السؤال عن المعلومات

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
words and abbreviations on an application form	كلمات واختصارات في استمارة الطلب	post code	الرمز البريدي	afraid	يخشى خائف
Including surname	بما في ذلك اللقب	country code	الرقم(الرمز) الدولي	Of course	طبعاً
forename	الاسم الأول	offer	عرض	certainly	بالتأكيد
Date of birth (DOB)	تاريخ الميلاد	pool	مسبح	It depends	يعتمد
Last name	الاسم الأخير	drawing classes	دروس الرسم	address	عنوان
available	متاح	cost	يكلف	know	يعلم
volleyball	الكرة الطائرة	painting classes	دروس الرسم	basketball	كرة السلة

Indirect questions Grammar and Functions Reference p.93

Direct	Indirect	Reply
What sports do you offer?	*Could you tell me what sports you offer?*	*Certainly …*
Do you have drawing classes?	*Can you tell me if you have drawing classes?*	*Yes, we do.*
Do you have a pool?	*Could you tell me if you have a pool?*	*I'm afraid we don't.*
Where is the school?	*Can you tell me where the school is?*	*Of course.*
How much does it cost?	*Could you tell me how much it costs?*	*It depends …*

Indirect questions الأسئلة الغير مباشرة

الأسئلة المباشرة: اهي الأسئلة "العادية" التي يمكننا طرحها على الأصدقاء وأفراد العائلة والأشخاص الذين نعرفهم جيدًا.

الأسئلة الغير المباشرة: هي أكثر رسمية ومهذبة. نستخدمها عند التحدث إلى شخص لا نعرفه جيدًا، أو في المواقف المهنية، ويكون شكلها مختلفًا بعض الشيء.

- القواعد

1. Indirect questions start with a polite phrase.

تبدأ الأسئلة غير المباشرة بعبارة مهذبة.

Could you tell me……….? هل يمكنك اخباري
Can you tell me …………? هل يمكنك اخباري

Where are the dictionaries?
Could you tell me where the dictionaries are?
Are you open tomorrow?
Can you tell me if you are open tomorrow?

2. The verb in an indirect question doesn't have the same form as in a direct question. It is like an affirmative sentence:

الفعل في السؤال غير المباشر ليس له نفس الشكل(صيغة) كما في السؤال المباشر. إنها مثل الجملة المثبتة:

Direct question: How much does it cost?
Indirect question: Can you tell me how much it costs?

3. If a question can be answered yes or no, use if in the indirect question.

إذا كان من الممكن الإجابة على سؤال بنعم أو لا، استخدم if في السؤال غير المباشر. (سؤال بدأ بفعل مساعد)

Direct question:
- **Do you have language software?**
- **Is it time to go?**

Indirect question:
- **Can you tell me if you have language software?**
- **Could you tell me if it's time to go?**

• كيفية الحل والاجابة بشكل أكثر توضيحاً.

1. في الاسئلة غير المباشرة مع (is/are)، الفعل المساعد (is/ are) يأتي بعد الفاعل

1. Where are the dictionaries? Can you tell me …………?(indirect question)
 Can you tell me where the dictionaries are?

2. في الأسئلة غير المباشرة لا نستخدم (do/does/did)

2. What sports do you offer? Can you tell me………? (indirect question)
 Can you tell me what sports you offer?
3. Do you have language software? Can you tell me………? (indirect question)
 Can you tell me if you have language software?

عند حذف (does) فإننا نضيف (s) للفعل

4. How much does it cost? (indirect question)
 Could you tell me how much it costs?

3. الأسئلة التي نستطيع الإجابة عليهم ب(yes/no) نستخدم معهم if
بمعنى الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد (are, is, do, does) يكون الإجابة عليهم ب(yes/no)

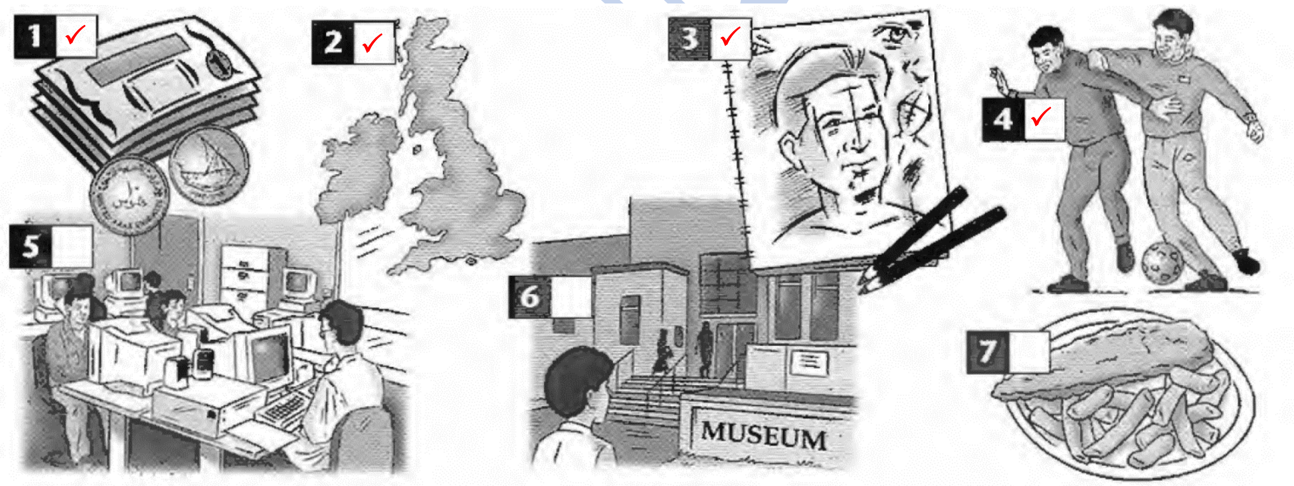
5. Do you have a football pitch? (indirect question)
 Could you tell me if you have a football pitch?

6. Are you open tomorrow? Can you tell me………? (indirect question)
 can you tell me if you are open tomorrow?

7. Is it time to go?

Activity book – page 9

A page 9 7 صوت Listen and tick the things Rashid's mother wants to know about.



Rashid's mother wants to know
- where the school is,
- what sports are available,
- whether the school has drawing classes. ما إذا كانت المدرسة لديها دروس الرسم
- and how much the course would cost.وكم ستكلف الدورة .

B page 10 (8 صوت) Listen to the telephone conversation and answer the questions.

1 Where is the school? Near Cambridge
2 What sports can students do? Volleyball and basketball (and also cycling).
3 Do they have art classes? Yes.
4 How much does the programme cost? Around £1,500. حوالي

C page 10 **Complete the conversation with questions from the box, then read it with a partner.**

Can you tell me if you have art classes? Could you also tell me what sports you offer? Could you tell me where the school is? Can you tell me how much it costs for four weeks? And could you tell me if you have a swimming pool?

Secretary: Good morning, Fisher School, how can I help you?
Rashid: Hello. I'd like some information about your summer programme.
Secretary: Certainly. What would you like to know?
Rashid: First of all, 1.) could you tell me where the school is?
Secretary: Of course. It's near Cambridge. Do you know where that is?
Rashid: Yes, I do. 2.) Can you tell me if you have art classes?
Secretary: Yes we do. We have drawing and painting classes.
Rashid: Oh good. I'd really like to do some drawing this summer.
Rashid: 3.) Could you also tell me what sports you offer?
Secretary: Yes, you can play volleyball or basketball.
Rashid: 4.) And could you tell me if you have a swimming pool?
Secretary: I'm afraid we don't. But it's a perfect area for cycling.
Rashid: Can I rent a bicycle there?
Secretary: Yes, of course. Can I help you with anything else?
Rashid: Yes, 5.) can you tell me how much it costs for four weeks?
Secretary: It depends how many classes you take, but probably around £1,500.
Rashid: Thank you. Goodbye.
Secretary: Goodbye.

صوت 9 Listen again and check your answers.

D Look at Rashid's application form on Student's Book page 10 and choose the best answer.

1 Your surname is the same as:

a) your first name. ☐ b) your middle name. ☐
c) your family name. ☑ d) your title. ☐

2 DOB means:

a) born on date. ☐ b) date of birth. ☑
c) today's date. ☐ d) date of programme. ☐

3 Which of these dates would be correct for the form?

a) 23rd May 05 ☐ b) 05/05/23 ☐
c) 23/5/5 ☐ d) 23/05/05 ☑

4 What is the country code for Iraq?

a) 479 ☐ b) + ☐
c) 74 ☐ d) 964 ☑

❖ الواجب البيتي

Page 12 Reorder the words in brackets to make indirect questions.

مهم جدا نصاً

1 Do you have a football pitch? (if you me have you a football Could tell pitch?)
Could you tell me if you have a football pitch?
2 Where is the cafe? (where Can tell you me is? cafe the)
Can you tell me where the cafe is?
3 How large are the classes? (are? Could you classes me tell how the large)
Could you tell me how large the classes a re?
4 What extra activities do you offer? (offer me you Can what extra tell activities you?)
Can you tell me what extra activities you offer?

- شكل الأسئلة من الدرس

1. Where are the dictionaries? Can you tell me ………….?(indirect question)
   Can you tell me where the dictionaries are?
2. What sports do you offer? Can you tell me………? (indirect question)
   Can you tell me what sports you offer?
3. Can you tell me what sports you offer? (reply رد)
   Of course. طبعا
   certainly بالتأكيد
4. could you tell me how much it costs? (reply)
   It depends. يعتمد
5. (where Can tell you me is? cafe the) (reorder the words to make an indirect question)
   أعد ترتيب الكلمات لصنع سؤال غير مباشر

   Can you tell me where the cafe is?

انشاء ملئ الاستمارة

Application form

SURNAME: AlSudani FORENAME : Ahmed

DOB: 1/1/2003

ADDRESS: P.o. Box 3000, Bagdad street

— POST CODE Iraq

PHONE NUMBER: 964 XXXXXXX

EMAIL. ADDRESS: Ahmed@qnet.qa

WHY ARE YOU INTERESTED IN OUR SCHOOL?

I would like to go on a summer programme to improve my English. I am interested in your school because I have heard a lot about your school and the way you teach English. I also heard about your art activities in the school. Besides, your school is very close to my house.

A tour of the self-access centre – page 11 – جولة في مركز التعليم الذاتي

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
channels	قنوات	disturb	يزعج	Turn left	انعطف لليسار
change	يغير	bring	يجلب	Turn right	أنعطف لليمين
take	يأخذ	sit down	يجلس	Go straight	اذهب مباشرة
headphones	سماعات الاذن	type	يطبع	Go through	اذهب من خلال
software	برنامج	password	كلمة السر	It is past	انها بعد ال
borrow	يستعير	Fill out	يكمل	click	نقرة / ينقر
icon	ايقونة	put on	يضع	monitor	يراقب
gate	بوابة	directions	اتجاهات	Vending machines	آلة البيع بقطع نقدية

صوت 10 صوت 11

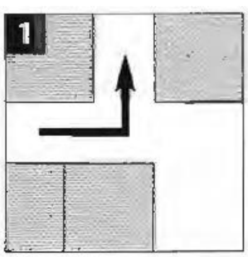
imperatives

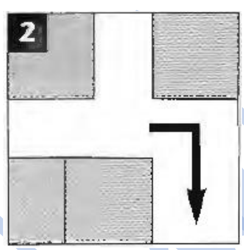
Turn left.
Turn right.
Go straight on.

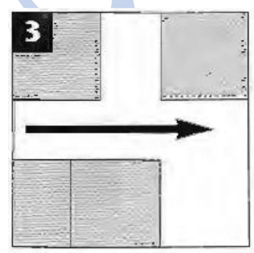
Activity book – page 13

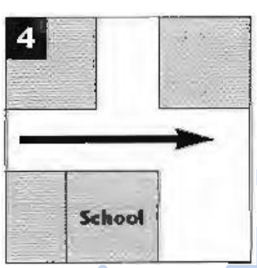
A page 13 Complete the phrases for giving directions with words from the box.

Second الثاني	left يسار	through من خلال	past بعد	right يمين	straight مباشرة

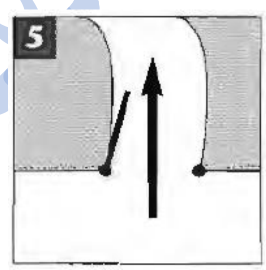

Turn left

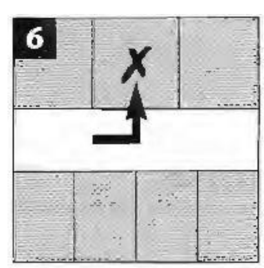

Turn right


Go straight on



Go past the school


Go through the gate.


it's the second house on your left.

B page 13 Ask and answer questions about how to use the self-access centre.مهم

1 Could you tell me how to use the computer?
Just type your password.
2 Can you tell me how to borrow a book?
Just fill out a card.
3 Could you tell me how to use the photocopier?
Just push the round button/the button on the left.
4 Can you tell me where the toilets are?
Go through the door and tum left.
5 Could you tell me where the videos are?
On the shelf next to the door.
6 Can you tell me when the self-access centre closes?
At 8 o'clock.

Activity book – page 14

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
software	برمجيات	application	تطبيق / استمارة	magazine	مجلة
information	معلومات	password	كلمة سر	interesting	ممتع
video	فيديو	destination	وجهة	syllables	مقطع صوتي
monitor	الشاشة	program	برنامج	conversations	محادثة

Phrases for greeting, عبارات للتحية
Taking interest. اخد الاهتمام

❖ When saying hello. عند اللقاء
1. Hello.
2. How are you? كيف حالك؟
3. Good morning.
4. Good afternoon
5. Good evening.
6. Nice to meet you.
7. Pleased to meet you. مسرور لمقابلتك(لقائك)
8. Pleasure meeting you. انه من الممتع مقابلتك

❖ Showing interest. لإظهار الاهتمام
1. Did you? هل فعلت ذلك
2. Really? حقا؟
3. That is nice. هذا كان لطيفا
4. Was it? هل كان كذلك؟

❖ When leaving. عند المغادرة
1. See you tomorrow. اراك غداً
2. See you again soon. اراك مجددا قريبا
3. It was pleasure meeting you. كان ممتعا لقائك
4. I look forward to seeing you again. أتطلع لرؤيتك مجدداً

15 / 14 /13/ صوت

B 🎧 ⑬ Listen to four conversations and look at the pictures. Do the people know each other? What are they talking about?



14

C 🎧 ⑭ Listen to Conversations 1 and 2 again. Tick the phrases the people use. Add more phrases.

when they say hello		to show they are interested	
I'm ...	✓	Did you?	✓
Hello ...	✓	Really?	☐
Good morning.	✓	That's nice.	✓
Good evening.	☐	Was it?	☐
Pleased to meet you.	✓	How nice.	
Hi		That is terrible	
How are you?		Is that right? هل هذا صحيح	
		I had wonderful day/time	

15

D 🎧 ⑮sten to Conversations 3 and 4 again. Tick the phrases people use when they are leaving.

See you tomorrow.	✓	Thanks for everything.	☐
See you again soon.	☐	Hope you'll be back soon.	
It was a pleasure meeting you.	✓	It was nice to see you again.	
I look forward to seeing you again.	✓	Nice to meet you.	

Arabic and English – page 12 – عربي وانكليزي(مطلوب للتحريري)

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
synonym	مرادف	Viking	فايكنغ	desire	رغبة / يرغب
Official (adj)	رسمي (صفة)	mixture	خليط	liberty	حرية
dialect	لهجة	Normans	نورمان	freedom	حرية
Anglo-Saxon	الأنجلو سكسونية	invade	يغزو	differences	اختلافات
types	أنواع	Country - ies	بلد	Modern standards	الفصحة الحديثة
mosque	مسجد	Spread across	تنتشر عبر	similar	مشابه
Sick - ill	مريض - مريض	Bring / brought	تم جلبه	write / written	مكتوب

صوت 16

- Jamil is going to give a talk on Arabic in his English class. Read his notes and decide what they mean.

ARABIC TODAY
– ~230 m. people
– 5th lang. in the world
– One of official langs. of UN

TYPES OF ARABIC
– People from different countries maybe don't understand each other – dialects (e.g., Egypt)
– Modern Standard Arabic in books/newspapers, on radio/TV, in mosques all over the world

HISTORY
– Arabic from Semitic family. Most Semitic langs. dead.
– Spread across Europe (Science, Maths, etc.) – into French, Spanish and English, esp. 800 yrs ago

THE HOLY QUR'AN
– Pure lang. of Holy Qur'an v. similar to Modern Arabic. Helped Arabic survive for 1,000 yrs.



- 16 Listen and check your ideas. What does the teacher ask Jamil?

- Jamil is doing some research about English. Read the article. Then do Exercises A to C in the Activity Book.

Why are there so many words with similar meanings in English? Why do we have two words – *sick* and *ill* – that look very different but both mean *not very well*? Why is a *reply* also an *answer*? And why are there *weddings* and *marriages* in English? The answer lies in the history of Britain.

Old English was a very different language from the English we know today. It included words brought to England by Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. The Anglo-Saxons brought their language with them in the 5th century. The Vikings invaded in the 9th century and brought more words. This mixture of languages was first written down in the 10th century.

The same thing happened after 1066, when the Normans invaded Britain. They brought the French language and this added more words to the mixture (*close* for *shut*, *desire* for *wish* and *liberty* for *freedom*).

Over time, the pairs of words – or *synonyms* – started to have very small differences in meaning. In fact, it is almost impossible to find two words that mean exactly the same thing. One word in a pair of synonyms is usually more formal or more specific than the other. The example sentences in dictionaries will help you decide if you can use either word, or if you must choose one.



A page 16 Read the article on Student's Book page 12 and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة نصا ضمن قطع الكتاب أول سؤال في الامتحان التحريري

1	English does not have many words with similar meanings. الإنكليزية لا توجد فيها كلمات بمعاني متشابهة	F
2	The English language has changed a lot over time. اللغة الإنكليزية تغيرت كثير بمرور الوقت	T
3	People first wrote in English in the 9th century. الناس كتبوا لأول مرة بالإنكليزية في القرن التاسع عشر	F
4	When the Vikings arrived, people stopped using Anglo-Saxon words. عندما وصل الفايكنغ، الناس توقفوا عن استخدام الكلمات السكسونية	F
5	The Normans invaded Britain in 1066. النورمانيين غزو بريطانيا في 1066	T
6	The Normans brought German words to English. النورمانيين جلبوا كلمات المانية للإنكليزية	F
7	Most synonyms have exactly the same meaning. معظم المرادفات لهم بالضبط نفس المعنى	F

1 False. (There are a lot of similar words.)
2 True.
3 False. (People wrote in English in the 10th century.)
4 False. (People used a mixture of words.)
5 True.
6 False. (The Normans brought French words.)
7 False. (The meanings of synonyms are not exactly the same - one synonym in a pair is sometimes more formal, for example.)

B page 16 Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use a word from the box each time.

تمرين مهم جداً

Chair كرسي sick مريض close أغلق replied رد marriage زواج wish أمنية

1 No one answered my question. / No one ____replied_____ to my question.
2 Their wedding was two years ago. / Their ____marriage _____ was two years ago.
3 Is this seat taken? / Can I sit on this ____chair____?
4 Don't forget to shut the door. / Please ____close____ the door.
5 He didn't come to school because he was ill. / He didn't come to school because he was _sick__
6 Her greatest desire is to become an artist. / Her greatest __wish__ is to become an artist.

C page 17 Match the words with their antonyms.

مهم ضمن الاملاء

1 dead ميت	unofficial غير رسمي
2 official رسمي	old قديم
3 different مختلف	impure غير نقي
4 modern حديث	alive حي
5 pure نقي	similar متشابه

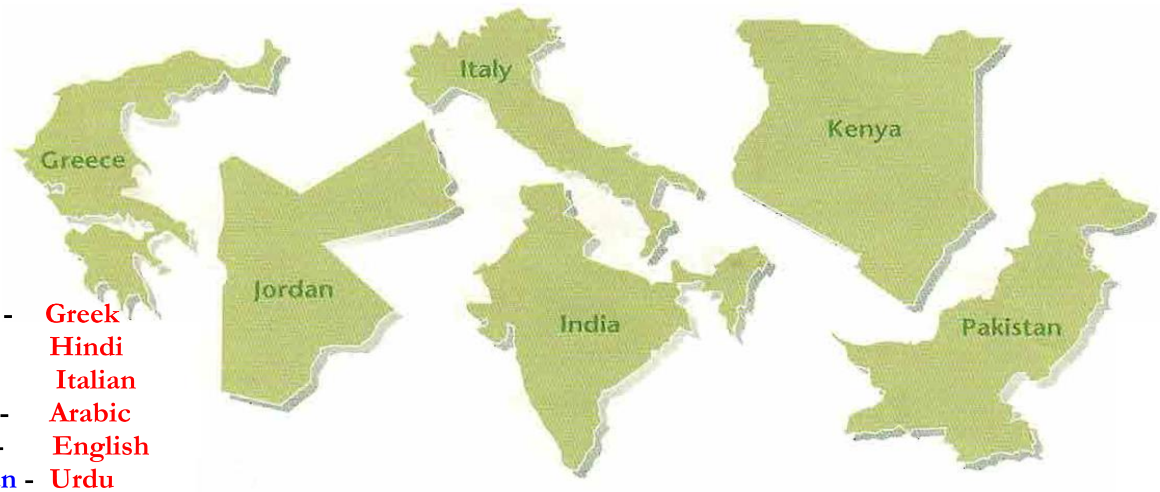
Find information about Arabic.
• When was Arabic written for the first time?
Arabic was written for the first time in the 4th century.
• Find a language that is related to Arabic.
Ethiopian is related to Arabic
• Find three more English words that come from Arabic.
More English words that come from Arabic are: algebra, coffee, zero

Official languages – page 13 – لغات رسمية (مطلوب للتحريري)

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Hindi	هندي	origin	الأصل	Jordan	الأردن
Urdu	الأردية	population	تعداد السكان	assignment	مهمة / درس مفروض
border	الحدود	Greece	اليونان	large	كبير
wilderness	البرية	Greek	اليونانية	grow	ينمو
near	بقرب	USA	الولايات المتحدة الامريكية	areas	مناطق
travel	يسافر	river	نهر	depend	يعتمد
famous	مشهور	lake	بحيرة	Toronto	مدينة تورنتو
about	حوالي	Forest	غابة	Ottawa	مدينة أوتاوا
hear	يسمع	glaciers	الأنهار الجليدية	Communication	التواصل

- Match the countries with their official languages from the box.

[redacted]



page 17 Look at the

Greece - Greek
India - Hindi
Italy - Italian
Jordan - Arabic
Kenya - English
Pakistan - Urdu

Greek	Hindi	Arabic	Italian	Urdu	English

- Read the assignment. Then do Exercises A to C in the Activity Book.

Canada is the second largest country in the world, after Russia. It is 9,979,619 km². It has a population of 31,946,300, and that number is growing. But Canada's population is not large for its size. Most people live near the border with the USA.

Canada is a beautiful country. Because it is so big, there are many parks and wilderness areas. If you travel to Canada, you can see rivers, lakes, forests, and even glaciers. One of Canada's most famous natural features is Niagara Falls.

How do people live in a country with two official languages? The two official languages of Canada are English and French, because some Canadians are of British origin and some are of French origin. Most people don't speak both languages. About 31% of the population speak French, and about 84% speak English. You will hear more French or English depending on where you are.

Canada has several large cities. The biggest of these is Toronto. The capital, Ottawa, is only the fourth largest city. In Ottawa, about half the people speak both French and English. Communication is easier there!







Revision and Test AB 18–21

topic sentences (red) in the assignment on Student's Book page 13.
Read the questions and write the number of the paragraph where you think you will find each answer.

1 What are the official languages of Canada? ما هي اللغات الرسمية لكندا؟ Paragraph 3

2 What is the capital of Canada? ما هي عاصمة كندا؟ Paragraph 4

3 How big is Canada? ما هو حجم كندا؟ Paragraph 1

4 What natural features does it have? ما هي الميزات الطبيعية التي لديها؟ Paragraph 2

B page 17 Now read the assignment and write answers to the questions in Exercise A in your notebook.

الأسئلة مهمة نصا في الامتحان

1 What are the official languages of Canada? ما هي اللغات الرسمية لكندا؟
English and French.
2 What is the capital of Canada? ما هي عاصمة كندا؟
Ottawa.
3 How big is Canada? ما هو حجم كندا؟
9,979,6 19 km.
4 What natural features does it have? ما هي الميزات الطبيعية التي لديها؟
Rivers, lakes, forests, glaciers and waterfalls (e.g., Niagara Falls).

C page 18 Match the words with their definitions.

مهم جدا

1 official
2 border
3 origin
4 glacier
5 communication
6 wilderness

- an unspoiled area where no people live. منطقة غير ملوثة لا يعيش فيها الناس.
- where something or someone comes from. المكان الذي يأتي منه شيء ما أو شخص ما
- a large area of slowly moving ice. مساحة كبيرة من الجليد المتحرك ببطء.
- the exchange of information or ideas between people. تبادل المعلومات أو الأفكار بين الناس
- used by the government or any legal authority. تستخدمها الحكومة أو أي سلطة قانونية.
- the separation between two countries. الانفصال بين البلدين

Revision page18 مراجعة

A page 18 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

interpreter مترجم شفوي	self-access centre مركز التعليم الذاتي	learning diary يوميات التعلم	software برنامج
password كلمة السر	click نقرة	borrow يستعير	monitor الشاشة

1 A good way to learn a language is to write in your learning diary every day.
2 My sister is an interpreter and she speaks French and Arabic very well.
3 I use the CDs in the self-access centre when I want to practise saying words in English.
4 There is a lot of software available to help you learn English on your computer.
5 If you want to borrow a book, you have to fill out a card.
6 Don't tell anybody what your password is. Only you should use it.
7 To use the English language game, click on the icon that says 'game'.
8 If the screen is blank, you need to turn on the monitor.

B page 19 Circle the correct word in each sentence. مهم جدا نصا ضمن القواعد

1 I read an interesting /interested article yesterday.
2 My sister is very interesting / interested in history.
3 They loved the theme park. They thought the roller coaster was very exciting / excited.
4 I'm going to London for the first-time next week and I'm very exciting / excited.
5 That was the most boring/bored film I've ever seen. Nothing happened from beginning to end.
6 The flight took eight hours and I had nothing to read. I was very boring / bored.
7 The children were very tiring/tired when they got back from the beach.
8 The walk was tiring/tired because it was uphill all the way.

C page 19 Match the words with their synonyms. قم بتوصيل(زاوج) الكلمات مع مرادفهم
مهم جدا قد يستخدم ضمن الاملاء وكتوصيل

1 wedding عرس	wish أمنية
2 seat مقعد	reply يرد
3 answer يجيب	close يغلق
4 desire رغبة / أمنية	chair كرسي
5 shut يغلق	sick مريض
6 ill مريض	marriage زواج

D page 19 Choose three words from the column on the right (Exercise C) and use them in sentences

1 No one answered my question. / No one replied to my question.
2 Their wedding was two years ago. / Their marriage was two years ago.
3 Is this seat taken? / Can I sit on this chair?

Test

A Read the questions. Then read the topic sentences in the text about Pakistan and write the letter of the paragraph where you think you will find each answer.

1 What natural features does Pakistan have? C

2 What does Pakistan grow? D

3 Which is the largest city in Pakistan? B

4 Which countries does Pakistan border? A

A *Pakistan is a big country in South Asia.* It has borders with Afghanistan, China, India and Iran. It has an area of 796,095 km² and a population of 149,147,000 people.

B *There are many large cities in Pakistan.* The capital, Islamabad, is not the largest. It has a population of 698,000. The largest city is its business centre, Karachi, which has a population of 9,339,000.

C *The land is very different from one area of the country to another.* In some areas, there are lakes and valleys. Other areas are mountainous. One of the highest and most famous mountains in the world, K2, is in Pakistan. The Indus River is very important for the country's economy, and most people live near it.

D *Pakistan's economy includes different types of industry and agriculture.* It makes clothes and construction materials. It also grows cotton and rice. The currency of Pakistan is the Pakistani rupee.

B Read more carefully and answer the questions in Exercise A.

1 Lakes, valleys, mountains (K2) and the Indus River.

2 Cotton and rice.

3 Karachi.

4 Afghanistan, China, India and Iran.

التمارين التالي مهم جدا قواعدياً الفرق بين المضارع البسيط والمستمر في الاستخدام

C Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.



I ① go (go) to a language school. The number of students at my school ② Is rising. (rise). Most of my friends are studying Spanish, but the number of people studying Arabic ③ Is going up (go up). I ④ want (want) to be an interpreter, so I am learning French and Arabic. Arabic is difficult, but I ⑤ go (go) to the self-access centre every day, and my Arabic ⑥ Is getting (get) better.



I'm learning English because I want to be an English teacher. The number of language teachers ⑦ Is falling (fall) because it's not an easy job. But I think it ⑧ is (be) an important job. To improve my English, I ⑨ watch (watch) films in English every week, and ⑩ speak (speak) English with my friends.

FADHIL ALQASSAP

What do you do at school? – page 16 – ماذا تفعل في المدرسة؟

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Use the self-access centre	استخدم مركز الوصول(التعليم) الذاتي	take an exam	اجراء امتحان	Physics	الفيزياء
watch a film	مشاهدة فيلم	Biology	مادة الاحياء	History	التاريخ
write a report	كتابة تقرير	Geography	جغرافية	Chemistry	كيمياء
give a presentation	تقديم عرض	maths	رياضيات	how often	كم مرة
Once a week	مرة في الأسبوع	lend	إقراض	Say / said	يقول قال
Twice a month	مرتان شهريا	borrow	اقتراض	again	مرة أخرى
Three times a week	ثلاث مرات في الاسبوع	map	خريطة	collocations	المتلازمات

صوت 17

How often does Mahmoud have History? (**He has History**) **twice a week**.

الشرح التالي مجرد شرح التكلم او التعبير عما نحب ولا نحب في الإنكليزية (اساسيات)

collocations

watch a film
write a report
give a presentation
see friends

Activity book – page 22

A Page 22 17 صوت Listen and tick the subjects Mahmoud mentions.

English	✓	Physics	☐	History	☐
Maths	☐	Chemistry	✓	Geography	✓
Arabic	☐	Biology	✓	Computers	☐

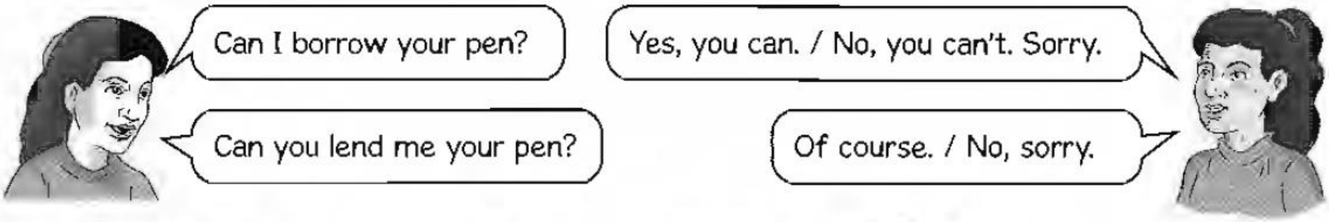
B page 22 18 صوت Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences, then listen again and check.

1 Mahmoud likes seeing • • films.
2 Mahmoud loves watching • • reports .
3 Mahmoud likes writing • • exams .
4 Mahmoud doesn't like giving • • all his friends again.
5 Mahmoud hates taking • • presentations

(Answers: 1 – all his friends again; 2 – films; 3 – reports; 4 – presentations; 5 – exams)

التمرين التالي مهم كمحادثة وقد استخدمه نصاً

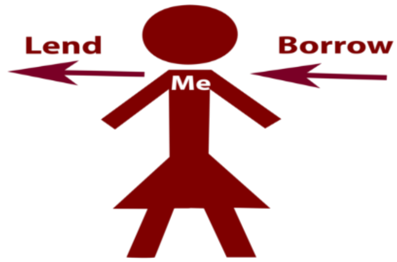
C In pairs, practise asking if you can borrow the items below.





عند أستخدام **No** يجب أن نكون مهذبين (**No, sorry**)

Borrow يستعير / lend يُقرض



Borrow يستعير / borrowed استعار

- A person borrows an object, يقترض الشخص شيئًا
- After borrow we should put the name of a thing, بعد الاستعارة يجب أن نضع اسم الشيء ،

Borrow + شيئاً ما + from + شخص ما

I borrowed the jacket from my brother.

She borrowed it until next week.
Can I borrow that book?

Lend يُقرض/ lent يُقرض = irregular فعل شاذ

- A person lends something to another person.
- شخص يقرض شيئا لشخص آخر
- After lend we can put the name of a person, a pronoun (him/her/me, etc.) or the object.
- بعد الإقراض يمكننا وضع اسم شخص أو ضمير (هو / هي / أنا ، إلخ) أو الشيء.
- A sentence with lend always tells you who owns the object or thing.
- الجملة التي تحتوي على الاقراض تخبرك دائمًا بمن يملك الشيء أو الشيء.

lend + شيئاً ما + to + شخص ما

He lent the money to me until I get paid.
Can you lend me your textbook?

lend + شخص ما+ شيئاً ما

I lent Layla my pen.

Page 16
What did Khalid borrow?
Khalid borrowed a pen.

Who gave khalid the pen? ('a pen' in
the first sentence and 'Khalid' in the second sentence).
Mohammed lent Khalid a pen.

❖ واجب بيتي

Circle the correct word in each sentence.

تذكر الأفكار التالية

- مع borrow يستخدم from
- بعد borrow يأتي شيئا ما
- مع lend يستخدم to
- بعد lend يستخدم اسم شخص أو ضمير(me) أو الشيء

1 My sister borrowed/lent me her Walkman for the journey.
2 Can I borrow/lend your book? I left mine at home.
3 Mahmoud wanted to borrow/lend a map of Antarctica from the self-access centre.
4 Sami borrowed/lent Mahmoud a magazine about penguins.
5 Think carefully before you borrow/lend something to a person you don't know very well.
6 I had to borrow/lend a pen from the teacher.

المقارنة (comparative) والمفاضلة (superlative)

1.إذا كانت الصفة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد (يلفظ بنفس واحد) (صفة قصيرة) تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله حرف علة واحد(i,e,a,o,u)؛ يضاعف الحرف الصحيح في الأخير ونضيف (er) للمقارنة و(est) للمفاضلة.

الصفة	المعنى	المقارنة	المفاضلة
Hot	حار	hotter	the hottest
fat	سمين	fatter	the fattest
sad	حزين	sadder	the saddest
big	كبير/ضخم	bigger	the biggest
Wet	مُبَلل	wetter	the wettest

2. ولكن عندما تنتهي الصفة القصيرة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف صحيح؛ فقط نضيف (er) للمقارنة و (est) للمفاضلة.

الصفة	المعنى	المقارنة	المفاضلة
warm	دافئ	warmer	the warmest
small	صغير	smaller	the smallest
cold	بارد	colder	the coldest
tall	طويل	taller	the tallest
old	قديم/مُسن	older	the oldest
short	قصير	shorter	the shortest
long	طويل	longer	the longest
hard	صعب/صلب	harder	the hardest
fast	سريع	faster	the fastest
smart	ذكي	smarter	the smartest

3.في حال كانت الصفة القصيرة (مقطع صوتي واحد) تنتهي بحرف (e)؛ فقط نضيف (r) للمقارنة و(st) للمفاضلة.

الصفة	المعنى	المقارنة	المفاضلة
safe	أمن	safer	the safest
large	كبير	larger	the largest
nice	لطيف	nicer	the nicest
simple	بسيط	simpler	the simplest
close	قريب	closer	the closest

4.الصفات التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع إذا إنتهت بحرف (y) فإننا نقلب حرف (y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (er) للمقارنة و(est) للمفاضلة.

الصفة	المعنى	المقارنة	المفاضلة
easy	سهل	easier	the easiest
happy	سعيد	happier	The happiest
Sunny	مشمس	sunnier	the sunniest
rainy	ممطر	rainier	the rainiest
funny	مضحك	funnier	the funniest
dry	جاف	drier	the driest
busy	مشغول	busier	the busiest
pretty	جميل/فاتن/جيد	prettier	the prettiest
healthy	سليم/متمتع بالصحة	healthier	the healthiest

5.في حال كانت الصفة طويلة أي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع فإننا نستخدم (more) قبل الصفة للمقارنة و(the most) قبل الصفة للمفاضلة.

الصفة	المعنى	المقارنة	المفاضلة
boring	مُمل	more boring	the most boring
beautiful	جميل	more beautiful	the most beautiful
difficult	صعب	more difficult	the most difficult
interesting	مُمتع/مُشوّق	more interesting	the most interesting
important	مهم	more important	the most important

6. صفات المقارنة والتفضيل الشاذة (الغير منتظمة).

الصفة	المعنى	المقارنة	المفاضلة
good	جيد	better	the best
bad	سيئ	worse	the worst
little	قليل/ضئيل/صغير	less	the least
much	كثير	More	the most
far	بعيد	Farther/further	the farthest/furthest

Comparative adjectives صفات المقارنة

❖ Use a comparative adjective + than to compare two things.

استخدم صفة مقارنة + than (من) لمقارنة شيئين.

فاعل + فعل مساعد + (bigger)صفة مقارنة + than + أسم المفعول

- My school is bigger than your school.
- Running is easier than skateboarding.
- Computers are more expensive than mobile phones.

❖ Use the + superlative adjective when you are talking about more than two things.

استخدم the + صفة التفضيل عندما تتحدث عن أكثر من شيئين.

فاعل + فعل مساعد + the + (biggest) صفة مفاضلة + أسم المفعول

- The Amazon is the longest river in South America.
- The polar bear is the heaviest bear.
- That was the most difficult exam I have ever taken.

❖ شكل الأسئلة:

بشكل مبسط عند الاختيار

- than مع المقارنة
- The مع المفاضلة

❖ That was the (most / more) difficult exam I have ever taken.
❖ Running is (easier / easiest) than skateboarding.
❖ The Amazon is the (longest / longer) river in South America.
❖ Small; smaller fat; ______fatter
❖ Small; smallest happy; ______happiest

Two students - page 17 - طالبان

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
private* (school)	مدرسة خاصة (أهلية)	dormitory	مسكن / مهجع الطلبة	as ….. as	مثل / نفس
nursery*	حضانة	Mosque	جامع	Is / are not as ….. as	ليس مثل
facilities	منشأة / مرافق	both	كلاهما	too	أيضاً
gymnasium	صالة للألعاب الرياضية	like	مثل	Neither…..nor	لا ……. ولا
		early	مبكر	unlike	على عكس

❖ Language for making comparisons لغة لإجراء المقارنات

- **To say things are the same لقول بان الأشياء هي نفسها**

❖ Both كلاً من

Both + الشيء أو الشخص الأول + and + الشيء أو الشخص الثاني + فعل جمع

Use both ... and ... + plural verb to say something is the same for two people, places or things.

استخدم كلاً من ... و ... + فعل جمع
لتقول إن شيئًا ما هو نفسه لشخصين أو مكانين أو شيئين.

1. Both Tamara and Sara are in Year 10.
(Tamara is in Year 10 and Sara is in Year 10.)

2. Both Kamal and Abbas are in Year 10.

❖ Like مثل

Like + الشيء أو الشخص الأول + , + الشيء أو الشخص الثاني + فعل يناسب الشيء أو الشخص الثاني

1. Like my school, Kamal's school has a self-access centre.
2. Like my phone, his phone is blue.
3. Like this house, the other houses are so beautiful.

❖ As + adjective + as ….. نفس

Use as+ adjective + as to say two things are the same.

أستخدم as + صفة + as لتقول بأن الأشياء نفسها (متساوية)

أسم الفاعل + فعل مساعد + as + صفة + as + أسم المفعول

1. Geography is as interesting as Physics.
2. His classes are as large as mine.

❖ Too "أيضا" استخدمه في نهاية الجملة بمعنى

He lives close to his school too.

❖ Neither …….. nor ……+ singular verb

Use neither ... nor ... + singular verb to say something is not true for two people, places or things.

أستخدم لا ……ولا…..+ فعل مفرد / لقول بأن شيئا ما ليس صحيحاً لشخصين أو مكانين أو شيئين

Neither + الشيء أو الشخص الأول + nor + الشيء أو الشخص الثاني + فعل مفرد

Neither Kamal nor Abbas has to take the bus to school.
Neither Hamad nor Rashid likes Physics.

(Hamad doesn't like Physics and Rashid doesn't like Physics.) حمد لا يحب الفيزياء ورشيد لا يحب الفيزياء

- To say things are different لقول بأن الأشياء مختلفة

❖ Unlike عكس

Unlike + الشي او الشخص الأول + , + الشي أو الخص الثاني + فعل مناسب للثاني

Unlike my school, Kamal's school is only for students in Years 10 to 12.
Unlike Ahmed, Mohammed likes video games.
Unlike Ali, his team are very tall.

❖ not as+ adjective + as ليس بنفس.....

Use not as+ adjective + as to say two things are different. نستخدمه للقول بأن الأشياء مختلفة

يمكننا إظهار أن شيئين غير متساويين باستخدام not + as + adjective + as
عندما نستخدم هذه البنية، فإن الشيء الأول المذكور هو "أقل" من الشيء الثاني. ترتيب الأشياء التي تقارنها هو عكس ذلك المستخدم في المقارنات مع صفات المقارنة.

الشيء الأول + فعل مساعد (not)+ as + صفة مجردة + as + الشي أو الشخص الثاني

Kamal's school is in the city and it is not as big as mine.
My brother is not as tall as my father.

A Page 23 19 صوت Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the correct column according to the sound of the final 's'.

Letters حروف schools مدارس classes صفوف languages لغات days أيام ages عصور

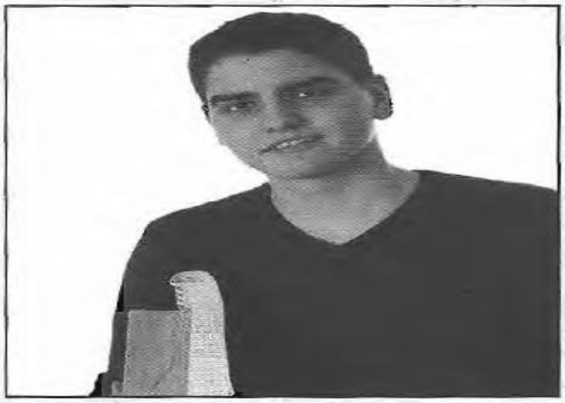
/z/	/iz/
letters	classes
schools	languages
days	ages

20 صوت listen and check

B Page 23 21 صوت Listen to the sentences. Then read them with a partner.

- We go to school five days a week.
- His classes start very early.
- He's learning two languages.
- The ir schools are very different.
- He sends me letters about his school.
- The children are different ages.

C Read about the boys. Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).



Abdulla starts school at 8.00. His favourite subject is Chemistry. He goes to school from Sunday to Thursday. He is in Year 10. His brother drives him to school every day. The journey to school takes 30 minutes. There are 300 students in his school. Abdulla plays basketball and football at school.



Liam starts school at 8.30. His favourite subject is Chemistry. He goes to school from Monday to Friday. He is in Year 10. He takes the bus to school. The bus ride takes 45 minutes. There are 200 students in Liam's school. He plays football and tennis at school.

1 Both Abdulla and Liam start school at 8.00. F

2 Like Liam, Abdulla's favourite subject is Chemistry. T

3 Abdulla's journey to school is as long as Liam's. F

4 Neither Abdulla nor Liam goes to school on Saturday. T

D page 25 **Complete these sentences with words from the box.**

both ... and	unlike	as big as	neither ... nor

تمرين مهم جدا نصا

1 __Both___ Abdulla __and___ Liam are in Year 10.

2 __Neither___ Abdulla __nor____ Liam walks to school.

3 __Unlike___ Abdulla, Liam goes to school on Fridays.

4 Liam's school is not ____as big as______ Abdulla's.

E page 25 **Complete the sentences about the sports Abdulla and Liam play.**

1 Both Abdulla and Liam play football (at school).
2 Unlike Liam, Abdulla plays basketball (at school).

واجب بيتي **Write a short text about yourself and your life at school. Lesson**

Unlike my friend Ali, I go to school on foot. But we both study in the same school.
We both like exams but neither me nor he like homework.

Helping people learn – page 18 - مساعدة الناس على التعلم (مهم جدا تحريري قطع الكتاب)

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
emergency	حالة طوارئ	flood	فيضان	health care	الرعاية الصحية
nutrition	التغذية	child labour	تشغيل الاطفال	hungry	جوعان
natural disaster	كارثة طبيعية	government	حكومة	Around world	حول العالم
UNICEF	اليونيسف	organize	ينظم	destroy	يدمر / يهدم

Reading materials have different purposes,

- **stories and poems are usually written to entertain the reader,**
- **whereas newspapers and textbooks aim to inform.**
- **other texts aim to persuade the reader**

مواد القراءة لها أغراض مختلفة،
عادة ما تكتب القصص والقصائد للترفيه عن القارئ،
بينما تهدف الصحف والكتب المدرسية إلى الإعلام.
نصوص أخرى تهدف إلى إقناع القارئ.

Read the text (UNICEF) from the book page 18

Activity book – page 25

الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة ضمن قطع الكتاب (تحريري)

A page 25 Read the article again and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 UNICEF only helps children in Europe. **F**
اليونيسف تساعد الأطفال في أوروبا فقط

2 The 'F' in UNICEF stands for 'food'. **F**
يرمز الحرف "ف" في اليونيسف الى الطعام

3 Some children can't go to school because they have to work. **T**
لا يستطيع بعض الأطفال الذهاب إلى المدرسة لأنه يتعين عليهم العمل

4 UNICEF thinks more children should work in factories. **F**
تعتقد اليونيسف أنه يجب على المزيد من الأطفال العمل في المصانع

5 Governments don't help UNICEF. **F**
الحكومات لا تساعد اليونيسف

1 False. (UNICEF helps children all over the world.)
2 False. (The f stands for fund.)
3 True.
4 False. (UNICEF tries to make sure they go to school instead.)
5 False. (UNICEF works with governments.)

Look at the pictures and the text. Do you think it was written to inform or entertain?
What do you know about the work of UNICEF? Skim the article and match the numbers and facts.

أنظر إلى الصور والنص. هل تعتقد أنه كتب للإعلام أو للترفيه؟
ماذا تعرف عن عمل اليونيسف؟ قم بقراءة المقالة وتطابق الأرقام والحقائق.
التالي مطلوب للتحريري أيضا

1946	the number of children who don't go to school in the world عدد الأطفال الذين لا يذهبون إلى المدرسة في العالم
1953	the year UNICEF was founded العام الذي تأسست فيه اليونيسف
121 million	the number of children who work عدد الاطفال العاملين
246 million	the year the emergency in Europe was over السنة التي انتهت فيها حالة الطوارئ في أوروبا

(Matched: 1946 – the year UNICEF was founded; 1953 – the year the emergency in Europe was over; 121 million – the number of children who don't go to school in the world; 246 million – the number of children who work)

Some words in a text can help you understand other words. Read the examples and do Exercise B in the Activity Book.

A All children should have a good education, health care (*doctors and medicines*) and good nutrition (*healthy food*).

B Children have to start working when they are less than 12 years old. *This is called* child labour.

C Natural disasters *like* floods can destroy schools.

page 26 Find the words on Student's Book page 19 and write them in the spaces.

الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة ضمن قطع الكتاب (تحريري)

1 When people are sick, they need good ______health care. ____

عندما يمرض الناس ، فإنهم يحتاجون إلى ____ رعاية صحية جيدة.

2 Children need _____good nutrition_____ to grow strong.

يحتاج الأطفال ____ تغذية جيدة ____ لينموا أقوياء.

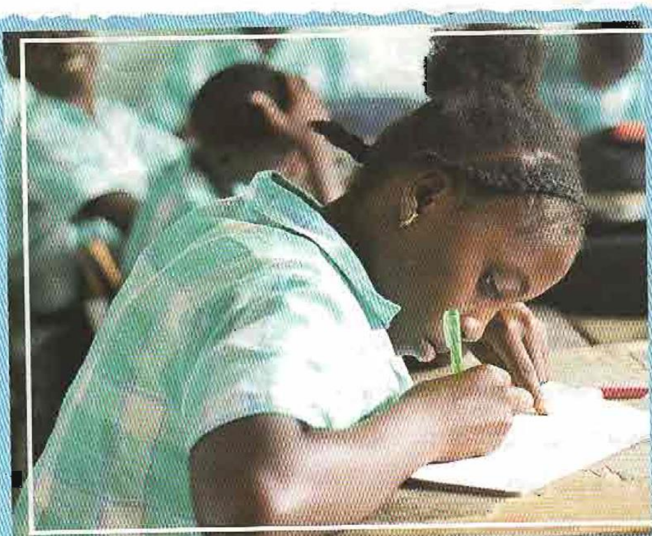
3 __ Natural disasters ___ like storms can destroy buildings.

__ الكوارث الطبيعية ___ مثل العواصف يمكن أن تدمر المباني.

4 _ Child labour _____ is when children work and don't have time to go to school.

_ عمالة(تشغيل) الأطفال _____ هي عندما يعمل الأطفال وليس لديهم وقت للذهاب إلى المدرسة.

Look at the text below. What is it for? Read and answer the questions in your Activity Book.



Nothing is more important than education.

Unfortunately not all children can go to school.

Schools for All is an organization that helps the poorest children go to school. We give them money to pay for books. We make sure their schools are safe. Last year we built two schools in Kenya, and gave books to 500 children.

But Schools for All needs your help. Please donate to help us send more children to school this year.

Activity book – page 26

A page 26 **Read the advertisement on Student's Book page 19 and answer the questions.**

مهم جدا ضمن قطع الكتاب (تحريري)

1 What does the Schools for All organization do? ماذا تفعل منظمة المدارس للجميع؟

It helps poor children go to school. (It buys books, builds schools and makes schools safe.)

يساعد الأطفال الفقراء على الذهاب إلى المدرسة. (تشتري الكتب وتبني المدارس وتجعل المدارس

2 Where did it build schools last year? أين شيدت المدارس العام الماضي؟

In Kenya. في كينيا

3 What does the advertisement ask you to do? ماذا يطلب منك الإعلان أن تفعل؟

Donate money. التبرع بالمال.

B page 26 صوت 22 **Listen to the boy talking about UNICEF and children who can't go to school. Tick the things he says.**

1 I saw a TV programme about UNICEF. ☐
2 In some countries, children don't have to go to school at all. ☑
3 I think it's terrible that some children can't go to school, because education is very important. ☑
4 For example, if you can't read, you can't understand street signs or food labels. ☑
5 I don't think Maths is important. ☐
6 I am happy that organizations like UNICEF help children who need it. ☐
7 I am going to give money to UNICEF. ☑

C page 26 **Look at the sentences with have to and don't have to. Write sentences about yourself with phrases from the box.**



I have to go to school on Friday

I don't have to study French next year.

go to school on Saturday	go to mosque on Friday	take exams
give presentations	work in a factory	go to school until I'm 16

❖ Have to / don't have to

Obligation الزام لقول بأنه من الضروري القيام بشيء ما	Lack of obligation عدم وجود الزام لقول بأنه ليس ضرورياً القيام بشيء ما
Have to / has to يجب	Don't have to لا يجب
	Doesn't have to لا يجب

❖ Have to = يجب أن أقوم بشيء ما، من الضروري القيام بها، أنا ملزم
❖ Don't have to = بدون الزام (ليس مطلوبا منك القيام بشيء) وخاصة اذا لم ترغب بذلك(حر)

	form الشكل	example مثال
مثبت affirmative	I, we, you, they have to فاعل + فعل مجرد + He, she, it has to	I have to take exams at school. She has to work in a factory.
نفي negative	I, we, you, they don't have to فاعل + فعل مجرد + He, she, it doesn't have to	I don't have to work in a factory. She doesn't have to work in a factory. لماذا (doesn't have) وليس (doesn't has) لان الفعل المساعد (do/ does) يصرف (conjugate) مع الفاعل ولا يصرف الفعل الرئيسي بعد الفعل المساعد(يبقى مصدر مجرد have)
سؤال question	Does + he, she, it + have to + فعل مجرد ... ? Do + I, we, you, they + have to + فعل مجرد...?	Do you have to work in a factory?

❖ الجمل التالية مهمة نصا ضمن القواعد (النحو)

I have to take exams at school.
I have to give presentations.
I don't have to work in a factory.
I have to go to school until I'm 16.
I have to go to school on Saturday

D page 26 Tell your partner what you think.

1 How does education help you in your life?
Education helps me do things every day. For example, [can use the Internet because I can read.

2 Do you think nothing is more important than education?
No, I don’t.

3 How do you think children who have to work feel?
They feel sad.

Denise's story – page 20– قصة دنيز

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
earn (v)	يكسب	because	بسبب	write	يكتب
so	وهكذا / وبالتالي	read	يقرأ	Secondary school	ثانوية
disasters	كوارث	important	مهم	finish	يُنهي
university	جامعة	Fees	الرسوم	uniform	زي موحد
and	و	or	أو	grow up	يكبر

صوت 25
صوت 23

❖ Linking words كلمات الربط
And, because, or, so,

كلمات الربط؛ يساعدك كلمات الربط على ربط الأفكار والجمل عند التحدث أو الكتابة باللغة الإنجليزية.

❖ كيف أفرق بين (and) و (or)

and / or يشيران إلى معاني مختلفة جدًا. على وجه الخصوص، and تقترح نظرة مشتركة لمفهومين، في حين (or) يقترح الحصرية.

- نستخدم and عندما نتكلم عن أفكار متشابهة

➢ I like tea and coffee
➢ It was hard work and I was always tired.
➢ Now I can read and write and I am learning to do Maths
➢ The organization pays for my school fees and my uniform.

- or هو أداة ربط تربط بين اثنين أو أكثر من الاحتمالات أو البدائل. (للاختيار من اختيارات عدة)

➢ I want to be a teacher or a doctor when I grow up.
➢ Students who finish secondary school can get a job or go to university

- يمكن تمييز استخدامه من خلال انه يستخدم بعد الصيغة المنفية للفعل، بدلا من and

➢ I didn't know how to read or write.

❖ والان كيف افرق بين ال(so) و(because) للتفريق تحتاج للمعنى لأن التفريق بينهم محير بعض الشيء

- نستخدم (so) لإظهار نتيجة أجراء ما

النتيجة + because + السبب

➢ I was unhappy because many of my friends were going to school.

- ونستخدم (because) لإظهار سبب اجراء ما

السبب + so + النتيجة

➢ I earned very little money so I couldn't pay the school fees.

الجمل التالية مهمة من الكتاب

- We didn't have much money anymore, so I had to leave school.
- I was unhappy because many of my friends were going to school.
- The organization pays for my school fees and my uniform.
- I want to be a teacher or a doctor when I grow up.

A page 28 24 صوت Choose the best answer for each question, then listen and check.

1 How did Denise feel about working on a farm?

a) She thought it was fun. ☐
b) She was glad she didn't have to go to school. ☐
c) She didn't like it. ☑

2 How did Denise feel when she saw her friends going to school?

a) She was sad because she wanted to go too. ☑
b) She wanted them to help her do her work. ☐
c) She was happy because she didn't have to wear a uniform. ☐

3 What does Denise think about school?

a) She doesn't think it's important. ☐
b) She likes it and thinks it's important. ☑
c) She thinks it's boring. ☐

4 Why did Denise cry when the woman asked her if she wanted to go to school?

a) Because she wanted to stay with her mother. ☐
b) Because she was very happy. ☑
c) Because she liked working on the farm. ☐

5 What does Denise hope for the future?

a) She hopes to get a new uniform. ☐
b) She hopes she can learn to read. ☐
c) She hopes to go to university. ☑

B page 29 Complete the sentences with words from the box.

or	and	so	because	and

تمرين مهم جدا ضمن القواعد نصا

1 It was hard work <u>and</u> I was always tired.
2 I didn't know how to read <u>or</u> write.
3 I earned very little money <u>so</u> I couldn't pay the school fees.
4 Now I can read <u>and</u> write.
5 I'm happy <u>because</u> I can go to university.

C page 30 Circle the correct word in each sentence. تمرين مهم جدا نفس الشكل في الامتحان

1 All children should get an education (<u>and</u> /because) good nutrition.
2 Some schools are destroyed by natural disasters (or / <u>so</u>) children can't go to school.
3 Education is important (<u>because</u> / or) it can help you get a good job.
4 Students who finish secondary school can get a job (<u>or</u> / so) go to university.

D page 30 **Finish the sentences so they are true for you.**

1 I like school because __I learn a lot of things in school__.
2 When I am older, I want to __be a teacher__ so __I can teach students__
3 I want to study ___English__ or _math__
4 My favourite things about school are __learning__ and __making new friends__

`

School memories -page 21 – ذكريات المدرسة

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Slate and chalk	لائحة وطباشير	rickshaw	ريكاشة عربة هندية	abacus	عَدّادة / جهاز مبسط للإحصاء
Notebook	دفتر / مفكرة	calculator	آلة حاسبة	exist	يوجد / موجود / عاش
Man / men	رجل / رجال	travel	يسافر	different	مختلف
use	يستخدم	people	ناس	pupil	تلميذ

صوت 26

How did he travel to school?
He travelled to school by rickshaw.
Did he like school?
Yes, He liked school.
Which things did he use at school?
He used an abacus.

❖ could/couldn't for ability and inability in the past.
أستطاع / لم يستطع للقدرة وعدم القدرة في الماضي

فاعل + could / couldn’t + to فعل مصدر بدون

- He couldn't leave the house alone.
- He could see the shops.
- He couldn't use computers

❖ Learn adjective and infinitive combinations.
تعلم تركيبات الصفة والمصدر

Adjective + infinitive
صفة + to مصدر مع

- It was fun to ride in the rickshaw.
- It was difficult to get paper and pencils.
- It is easy to do Maths with a calculator.

- It is interesting to learn about different countries.
- It is dangerous to go swimming alone around here.
- My house is hard to find because it is on a very small street.

❖ الشكل في الامتحان

1. It is interesting (to learn / learn) about different countries.
2. He couldn't (leave / to leave) the house alone.

A page 30 27 صوت Listen again. Write sentences about what the men could and couldn't do. Use words from the boxes.
تمرين مهم ضمن القواعد أو توصيل

Go يذهب	play يلعب	leave يغادر
See يرى	use يستخدم	

the house alone البيت وحيداً	the shops المحلات	with his friends مع أصدقائه
to school by bus الى المدرسة بواسطة الحافلة	computers الكومبيوترات	

1 He couldn't leave the house alone.
He could see the shops.
He couldn't use computers.

2 He couldn't go to school by bus.
He could play with his friends.

B page 31 Look at the examples on Student's Book page 21 . Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.
تمرين مهم جداً كتوصيل وكذلك كقواعد (افهم الجمل جيدا)

1 The program is difficult •	• to see you again.
2 I'm happy •	• to use.
3 This book is easy •	• to eat.
4 Was the test hard •	• to read.
5 These apples aren't good •	• to do?

C page 31 Complete the sentences with adjectives from the box.

Fun ممتع	interesting ممتع	easy سهل	heavy ثقيل	dangerous خطير	hard الصعب

تمرين مهم ضمن القواعد أو الاسقاطات

1 It is __ interesting___ to learn about different countries.
2 It is __dangerous___ to go swimming alone around here.
3 My house is ___hard__ to find because it is on a very small street.
4 This game is __fun___ to play. Let's play again.
5 This machine is ___easy___ to use if you read the instructions.
6 I'm afraid that suitcase is too __heavy__ to take on the plane.

A special school – page 22 – مدرسة خاصة

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
mission	مهمة	rehearse	تمرين على الأداء (مسرحية/ قطعة موسيقى)	decide	يقرر
actor	ممثل	train (v)	يتدرب	surprised	مندهش
musician	موسيقار او عازف	post (v),	يرسل بريداً	In the beginning	في البداية
athlete	رياضي	by post	عن طريق مكتب البريد	change	يُغير / صرافة / الباقي من المال / تغيير

The Meade School

for Children in the Arts (MSCA)

About Us

School Calendar

Class Timetables

Famous Pupils







Our Mission

Child actors, musicians and athletes have different needs from other students. They need to have time to rehearse and train, but they need a good education too. Our mission is to give students both these things. At MSCA, students can take classes in the morning or at night. They study Art, Music and Sports, but they also study Biology, Physics and Chemistry so they can go to university when they leave school.

Our History

In 1910, John Meade was walking in the street when a boy stopped him. The boy wanted John to help him read a street sign. John was surprised that the boy couldn't read. He asked the boy about his school, and the boy told him he was an actor. Child actors spent a lot of time rehearsing and didn't have time to go to school. John decided to start a special school for these children. He decided classes should start later than in other schools, so children would have time to rehearse. When they were working in another city, they could post their lessons to their teachers.

Changes

Our school has changed with the times. In the beginning, it was only for actors and musicians. Then one day, while John Meade was reading the newspaper, he saw an article about young athletes. He realized that children who did sports needed a special school too. He brought more sports teachers to the school and he built a swimming pool.

Other things have changed at the school too. We now have a modern self-access centre and a computer room. Students who are working in other cities don't have to send their lessons by post because they can send them by email.

Past simple and past continuous Grammar and Functions Reference p.94

- John Meade was walking in the street when a boy stopped him.

Read Grammar and Functions Reference page 94 and do Exercises B and C in the Activity Book.

❖ Past simple and past continuous

1. الماضي البسيط (past simple):

- Use the past simple to talk about something that happened in the past and is finished.
- أستخدام الزمن: استخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن شيء حدث في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي.

- I helped my father yesterday.
- When I was little, I had a dog.
- She studied a lot for the exam and got a good mark.

- الكلمات الدالة (signal words): من خلال الكلمة الدالة في الجملة تعرف بأنك يجب أن تستخدم الزمن الذي يدل عليه الكلمة.
(yesterday, last, ago, when, and, in + year)

	form (الصيغة)الشكل	example مثال
مع Was / were	I, he, she, it was فاعل + + ظرف / صفة / أسم We, you, they were	He was an actor. • النفي مجرد إضافة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد (was / were+ not) He was an actor. He wasn't an actor. • الاستفهام مجرد عكس المساعد مع الفاعل ونضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة He was an actor was He an actor?
مثبت affirmative	فاعل + فعل ماضي فعل (ed) play / played فاعل + فعل شاذ go / went	I played football. she sent them a letter.
نفي negative	نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر فاعل + didn't + فعل مصدر(مجرد)	she didn't send them a letter.
question سؤال	نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر did + فاعل + فعل مصدر ......?	Did she send them a letter?
مع أدوات الاستفهام	أداة الاستفهام + did + فاعل + فعل مصدر ....?	What did she send them?

❖ الأفعال الشاذة التي يجب حفظهم irregular verbs

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
Be = (am, is, are)	يكون	Was / were	been
see	يرى	saw	seen
go	يذهب	went	gone
Do = (does)	يفعل	did	done
give	يُعطي	gave	given
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
take	يأخذ	took	taken
write	يكتب	wrote	written
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
ring	يرن	rang	rung

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
fly	يطير	flew	flown
know	يعلم / يعرف	knew	known

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
make	يجعل / يصنع	made	made
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
find	يجد	found	found
Have = (has)	يملك	had	had
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
get	يحصل	got	got
leave	يغادر	left	left
send	يرسل	sent	sent
lend	يُقرِض	lent	lent
lose	يخسر	lost	lost

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
say	يقول	said	said

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
bring	يجلب	brought	brought
buy	يشتري	bought	bought
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
fight	يقاتل	Fought	fought

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
read	يقرا	read	read
let	يدع	let	let
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
put	يضع	put	put
cost	يكلف	cost	cost

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
come	يأتي	came	come
become	يصبح	became	become
run	يركض / يُدير	ran	run

❖ قواعد إضافة (ed)

1.يضاف (ed) إلى نهاية أكثر الأفعال لتحويلها الى الماضي فاذا كانت تنتهي بحرف صحيح وقبله صحيح نضيف ed فقط

Call __________ called _________ينادي
Help_________ helped _________ يساعد
Learn _________ learned _______ يتعلم

2. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبلهُ حرف علة (i,e,u,a,o) تبقى حرف (y) كما هو ونضيف (ed)

Play _________ played _________ يلعب
Stay _________ stayed _________ يبقى
Pray _________ prayed _________ يصلي

أنتبه من كلمتان pay و say

Say _______ said _______ يقول
Pay _______ paid ______ يدفع(مال)

3. أما إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وقبلهُ حرف صحيح يقلب حرف (y) الي (i) ومن ثم نضيف (ed)
ملاحظة؛ (ماعدا حروف العلة بقية الحروف كلها صحيحة(ساكنة))

Study __________ studied ______ يدرس
Fly __________ flied _______ يطير / ذبابة
Cry _______ cried _______ يبكي

4. أذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نضيف (d) فقط.

Close _______ closed ______ يغلق
Invite _______ invited ______ يدعو

5.إذا انتهى الكلمة بحرف صحيح وقبله علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (ed)

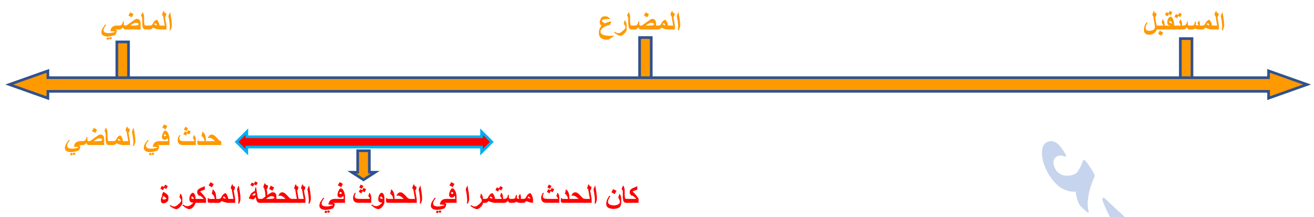
Stop ______ stopped _______ يتوقف
Shop _____ shopped ______ يتسوق
Trap______ trapped _______(شرك)محصور / واقع في فخ
Wrap _____ wrapped ______ يغلف

- الكلمات التالية لا تضاعف الحرف الصحيح

Listen ________ listened ________ يستمع
Visit _________ visited _________ يزور
Open ______ opened_______ يفتح
Happen _____ happened _____ يحدث

❖ Past continuous الماضي المستمر

- أستخدام الزمن: استخدم الزمن عندما تتكلم عن حدث كان مستمرا في الحدوث في وقت محدد في الماضي. المقصد يذكر وقت محدد بدقة في الماضي واثناء ذاك الوقت الحدث كان مستمرا في الحدوث.



- الكلمات الدالة (signal words): من خلال الكلمة الدالة في الجملة تعرف بأنك يجب أن تستخدم الزمن الذي يدل عليه الكلمة. أكو كلمات داله أكثيره بس انطيكم المطلوب منكم فقط

(while, as, when, yesterday at + وقت , last + night/week/month, from 3 to 6 on Saturday,)

	form الشكل	example مثال
affirmative مثبت	we, you, they + were / فاعل + I, He, she, it + was + فعل(ing).	She was reading a magazine. They were sleeping.
negative نفي	فاعل + wasn't / weren't + فعل (ing).	She wasn't reading a magazine. They weren't sleeping.
question سؤال	Were / was + فاعل + / + فعل (ing).....?	was She reading a magazine? were They sleeping?
Wh - questions	أداة الاستفهام + was / were + فاعل + فعل (ing)....?	What was she reading? What were they doing?

❖ شرح الاستخدام بشكل مفصل

1. Use the past continuous to talk about something that was happening at a certain time.

استخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء كان يحدث في وقت معين.

- I was sleeping at 10:00 pm last night.
- Yesterday at 9:00, I was watching a movie.

2. Use the past continuous to talk about something that was already happening when another action happened.

استخدم الماضي المستمر للتحدث عن شيء كان يحدث بالفعل عند حدوث فعل آخر. (حدث حَدَثَ في منتصف حدث أخر)

أنتبه هذه القاعدة نفسها مطلوبة من طلاب السادس اعدادي و هو المطلوب الان تعلمه للرابع أيضا وهو ما نركز عليه في الامتحان للرابع ايضا

- الحدث الأطول يأخذ الاستمرارية في الماضي
- والاقصر يأخذ الماضي البسيط

- I was reading a book when the doorbell rang.
- I wasn't sleeping when you called.
- The telephone rang while she was doing her homework.

❖ قواعد أضافة ing

1. يضاف (ing) الى نهاية أكثر الكلمات بدون أي تغيير. (تنتهي بحرف صحيح قبلها حرف صحيح)

Help _____ helping ____ يساعد
Work _____ working _____ يعمل

لاحظ الكلمات التالية تنتهي بعلة

Do ______ doing _______ يفعل
Go ______ going ______ يذهب
See _____ seeing _____ يرى

2. إذا أنتهى الكلمة بحرف (e) فإنه يحذف ونضيف (ing)

Leave _____ leaving ______ يغادر
Drive ______ driving ______ يقود
Give ______ giving _______ يعطي
Write ______ writing _____ يكتب
Come ______ coming _____ يأتي

3. بعض الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرف (e) لا تحذف بها حرف (e) ونضيف (ing) فقط

Age ______ ageing _______ يهرم (يشيخ)
Agree _____ agreeing _____ يوافق
Free ______ freeing ______ يحرر
Knee _____ kneeing ______ يركل أو يضرب أحدا بركبته

4. في حال انتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) فإنها تبقى كما هي ونضيف (ing)

Play ______ playing ______ يلعب
Pray ______ praying ______ يصلي
Cry _______ crying _______ يبكي
Fly _______ flying ________ يطير
Study ______ studying ________ يدرس

5. إذا انتهت الكلمة ذات المقطع الصوتي الواحد بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرف علة (a,e,u,i,o) فأن الحرف الصحيح يضاعف عند إضافة (ing)

Cut ______ cutting ______ يقطع
Get ______ getting _______ يحصل / يفهم
Swim _____ swimming ______ يسبح
Run _______ running _______ يركض
Stop _______ stopping _______ يتوقف
Sit _______ sitting ________ يجلس
Begin ______ beginning ______ يبدأ

إنتبه من الكلمات التالية فهي لا تضاعف رغم أن الحرف الصحيح مسبوق بعلة واحدة
إلا أن التشديد(stress) في اللفظ ليس عليه ولهذا لا تضاعف

Open ______ opening _______ يفتح
Listen ______ listening ______ يستمع
Visit ______ visiting ________ يزور
Happen _____ happening _____ يحدث

6. أما إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح مسبوق بحرفي علة (2) فإن الحرف الصحيح لا يضاعف ونضيف (ing) فقط

Read ______ reading ______ يقرأ
Clean ______ cleaning _______ ينظف
Rain _____ raining ______ يمطر
Eat _____ eating _______ يأكل

7. الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرفي (ie) يقلب ال(ie) الى (y) ونضيف (ing)

Lie ______ lying _____ يكذب
Die ______ dying _____ يموت
Tie ______ tying ______ يربط

8. بعض الأحرف التي لا تضاعف أبدا
(J,Q,W,X,Y) أنتبه منهم

Row _____ rowing _______ يجدف / رياضة التجديف
Box _____ boxing _______ يلاكم / ملاكمة

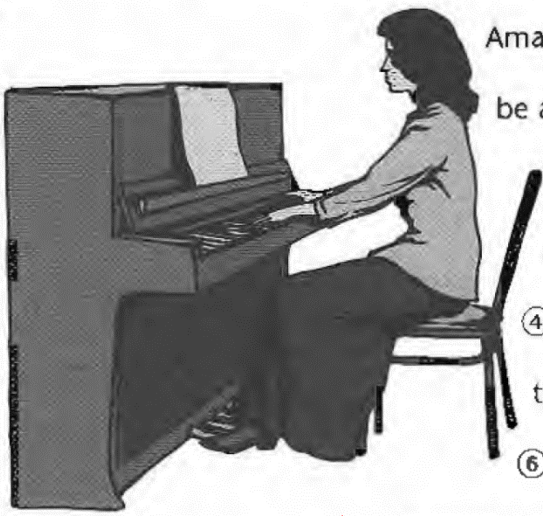
Activity book – page 31

A page 31 **How is your school similar to MSCA? How is it different? Write three sentences.**

- **My school doesn't have classes at night.**
- **My school doesn't have music classes**
- **We can go to university after leaving school.**
- **My school doesn't have a swimming pool**

تمرين B صحيفة 32 مهم جداً ضمن القواعد

B Complete the story with the appropriate forms of the verbs in brackets.



Amal was very good at piano. She ① wanted (want) to be a famous musician. One day, when she ② was reading (read) a magazine, she ③ saw (see) an advertisement for a special school for musicians. She ④ sent (send) them a letter. A week later, the telephone ⑤ rang (ring) while she ⑥ Was doing (do) her homework. Amal ⑦ answered (answer) the phone, then ⑧ ran (run) into the kitchen, where her mother ⑨ Was cooking (cook) dinner. "I got in!" she ⑩ shouted (shout).

C Page 32 **Reorder the words to make questions.**

جمل مهمة نصا اعد الترتيب

doing you last when night phoned were What ?
Example: What were you doing last night when I phoned?

1 **that carrying Why a rod fishing was man ?**
Why was that man carrying a fishing rod?
2 **when you Where Amal going her saw was ?**
Where was Amal going when you saw her?
3 **lost What your you when doing were wallet you ?**
What were you doing when you lost your wallet?
4 **Who happened the accident driving when was ?**
Who was driving when the accident happened?

An interesting job – page 23 - عمل ممتع

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
burglar	لص	child actors	الممثلين الأطفال	actor	ممثل
burglary	السطو	film set	موقع التصوير	pack	يحزم
witness	الشاهد	snore	شخير	airport	مطار
film star	نجم سينمائي	stand	وقوف / يقف	flight	رحلة طيران
suddenly	فجأة	realize	يدرك	Fallen asleep	نائم
passport	جواز سفر	forget	ينسى	sentence	جملة او حكم على

صوت 28 29

Listen to Sally and Maria.

- **Where are they?**
  They are at school.
- **What are their jobs?**
  They are both teachers.
- **What was Sally's job before?**
  Sally was a teacher for child actors.
- **What did she like about it?**
  She liked travelling and seeing new places.
  (She liked the children - they were nice.)

Past perfect simple and continuous. ماضي تام بسيط ومستمر

Past perfect (simple and continuous) Grammar and Functions Reference p.95

- I couldn't get on the plane because I had forgotten my passport.
- He was tired because he had been working on the film set.

Past perfect simple. ماضي تام بسيط

	form الشكل	example مثال
affirmative مثبت	(subject) فاعل + had + p.p (past participle) تصريف ثالث	I had forgotten my passport. She had missed the bus
negative نفي	فاعل + hadn't + p.p	I had forgotten my passport. She had missed the bus
question سؤال	had + فاعل + p.p.....?	Had you forgotten my passport. Had she missed the bus
Wh - questions	أداة الاستفهام + had + فاعل + p.p....?	What had you forgotten? What had she missed?

- **Use الاستخدام**

Use the past perfect simple to talk about an action in the past that happened before another action in the past. The first action is sometimes the cause of the second action.

استخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن فعل في الماضي حدث قبل حدث آخر في الماضي. الحدث الأول أحياناً سبب الحدث الثاني.

السبب(الحدث الأول) النتيجة(الحدث الثاني)

- She was late for dinner because she had missed the bus.

(First, she missed the bus, then she was late for dinner:) أولاً، فاتتها الحافلة ، ثم تأخرت على العشاء

الحدث الأول = ماضي التام (السبب) مؤكد لانتهاء

الحدث الثاني (حدث في الماضي) = ماضي بسيط (النتيجة)

❖ Use the past perfect simple when the first action finished before the second one happened.
استخدم الماضي التام البسيط عند انتهاء الحدث الأول قبل حدوث الحدث الثاني.

- When Sami got home, his brother had left.
  (Sami's brother was not at home when Sami arrived.) لم يكن شقيق سامي في المنزل عندما وصل سامي

❖Past perfect continuous. ماضي تام مستمر

	form الشكل	example مثال
affirmative مثبت	فاعل + had + been + V(ing)	she had been shopping all morning.
negative نفي	فاعل + hadn't + been + V(ing)	she hadn't been shopping all morning.
question سؤال	had + فاعل + been + V(ing).....?	had she been shopping all morning?
Wh - questions	أداة الاستفهام + had + فاعل + been + V(ing)..?	What had she been doing all morning?

Use الاستخدام

❖ Use the past perfect continuous to talk about an action that happened before another action when the first action takes a long time and/or is not finished.
استخدم الماضي التام المستمر للتحدث عن حدث حدث قبل حدث آخر عندما يستغرق الحدث الأول وقتًا طويلاً و / أو لم ينته.

- Mary was very tired when she got home because she had been shopping all morning.
  (First, Mary shopped, then she was very tired. Shopping took a long time.)
  أولا ماري تسوقت، ثم كانت متعبة جدًا. استغرق التسوق وقتا طويلا.
- John hadn't been listening to the teacher so he didn't hear the homework assignment.درس مفروض
- Had they been waiting long when the bus arrived?

الحدث الأول = تام مستمر (تأكيد استمرارية أو استغراق الحدث وقتا طويلاً)
الحدث الثاني = ماضي بسيط

مقارنة بين الزمنين للفهم أكثر للتحدث بهما	
Past perfect simple ماضي تام بسيط	Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر
She was late for dinner because she had missed the bus. الماضي التام يؤكد اكتمال النشاط أو الحدث في الماضي	Mary was very tired when she got home because she had been shopping all morning. هنا التأكيد على استمرارية الحدث (الحدث أستغرق وقتا طويلا)
When Sami got home, his brother had left. الحدث الأول انتهى قبل حدوث الحدث الثاني (أيضا انتهاء الحدث أو النشاط) (بمعنى أخر لم يكن الحدث في استمرارية عكس التام المستمر)	John hadn't been listening to the teacher so he didn't hear the homework assignment. الماضي التام المستمر يؤكد حدثاً مستمراً.

❖ الأفعال الشاذة التي يجب حفظهم irregular verbs

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
Be = (am, is, are)	يكون	Was / were	been
see	يرى	saw	seen
go	يذهب	went	gone
Do = (does)	يفعل	did	done
give	يُعطي	gave	given
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
take	يأخذ	took	taken
write	يكتب	wrote	written
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
ring	يرن	rang	rung

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
fly	يطير	flew	flown
know	يعلم / يعرف	knew	known

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
make	يجعل / يصنع	made	made
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
find	يجد	found	found
Have = (has)	يملك	had	had
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
get	يحصل	got	got
leave	يغادر	left	left
send	يرسل	sent	sent
lend	يُقرِط	lent	lent
lose	يخسر	lost	lost

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
say	يقول	said	said

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
bring	يجلب	brought	brought
buy	يشتري	bought	bought
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
fight	يقاتل	Fought	fought

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
read	يقرا	read	read
let	يدع	let	let
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
put	يضع	put	put
cost	يكلف	cost	cost

Infinitive مصدر	المعنى	Past simple ماضي بسيط	Past participle تصريف ثالث
come	يأتي	came	come
become	يصبح	became	become
run	يركض / يُدير	ran	run

Lesson 8

A Work in pairs.

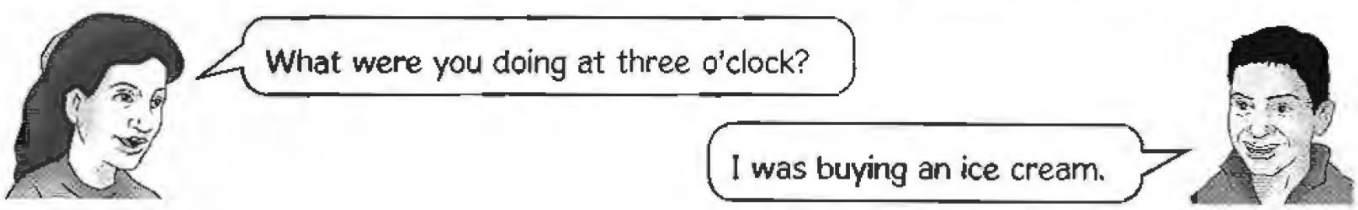


Student A:
You are a policeman.
Ask your partner these questions.

What/ you/ do/ at three o'clock?

Student B:
You are a witness.
Answer your partner

I / buy / an ice cream.



Answers
Model conversation:
Policeman:الشرطي What were you doing at three o'clock?
Witness الشاهد: I was buying an ice cream.

Policeman: Where were you standing when you heard the noise?
Witness: I was standing on the corner.

Policeman: What was the burglar doing when you saw him?
Witness: He was going into the shop.

Policeman: What was he carrying when he left the shop?
Witness: He was carrying a big black bag.

Policeman: What was he wearing when you saw him?
Witness: He was wearing jeans, a T-shirt and a cap.

Policeman: What (car) was the other man driving?
Witness: (He wasn't driving a car.) He was driving a white van.

B page 34 29 صوت Read and listen to the story on Student's Book page 23 and choose the best answer.

1 What didn't Sally like about her job?
a) She didn't like being away from her family. ☑
b) She didn't like seeing new places. ☐
c) She didn't like using a computer. ☐

2 What did Sally have to do when she travelled?
a) She had to pack the children's clothes. ☐
b) She had to pack the children's books. ☑
c) She had to pack the children's passports. ☐

3 Why couldn't Sally get on the plane to Italy?
a) She had forgotten her passport. ☑
b) She was carrying too many suitcases. ☐
c) She had gone to the airport on the wrong day. ☐

4 Why was Ben tired on the day of his Maths exam?
a) He had gone to bed late the night before. ☐
b) He had been playing football. ☑
c) He had been acting all day. ☐

5 What happened during the Maths exam?
a) Ben read a book. ☐
b) Ben fell asleep. ☑
c) Sally fell asleep. ☐

C page 35 Read about Noor's day. Circle the correct words.

تمرين مهم جداً نصا في القواعد

Yesterday was a pretty good day. I 1 (was/had been) nervous when I got to school because I 2 (didn't study/hadn't studied) very much and I thought we had an exam. But we didn't have the exam because the teacher 3 (left/ had left) her papers at home. She said we would have to do the exam the next day. I 4 (was/had been) really pleased.
After school, I started walking to the supermarket because my mother 5 (asked/ had asked) me to buy some food. Then my mother 6 (called/had called) me on my mobile. She said my sister 7 (went/had gone) to the supermarket in the morning, so I could come straight home. When I got home, I 8 (ate/had eaten) some dates and sweets. My sister 9 (bought/had bought) them for me at the supermarket. Then I 10 (asked/had asked) her to help me study for my exam. We 11 (studied/had studied) for a couple of hours, so now I feel a lot happier about the exam.

الواجب البيتي page 35 Read about Faten's day. Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Working يعمل	waiting ينتظر	eaten اكل	had	seen رأيته	closed اغلق	left تركت

I didn't have a very good day yesterday. After doing my chores, I phoned my friend Mariam. She didn't want to come to my house for lunch because she had already 1 ___eaten____ so we decided to go to the cinema later. My bicycle had a puncture so I had to walk there. It took longer than I thought, but I couldn't phone Mariam because I had 2 ___left____ my mobile at home.
When I got to the cinema, Mariam was angry because she had been 3 ___waiting____ for me for 15 minutes. The movie 4 ___had____ already started, so we went back to Mariam's house. Mariam wanted to watch a video, but I didn't want to because I had 5 ___seen_____ it before, so I went home.
When I got home, my mother was sitting in the living room. She was tired because she

had been 6 ___working____ in the garden all afternoon. She asked me to go to the bakery. It was hot, but I walked to the bakery because I knew my mother was tired. But when I got there, I couldn't buy any bread because the bakery had 7 ____closed_____

Sami writes an essay - page 24 – سامي يكتب مقالةً

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
pat	يربت / تربيته	Just before	فقط قبل	after	بعد / في ما بعد
yell	قال بصوت عال	earlier	سابقا	finally	أخيرا / في الختام
principal	الناظر / مدير المدرسة	a little later	بعد قليل	monkey	قرد
just	مجرد / فقط / تماما	Playground	ملعب	cage	قفص
lonely	وحيد	hide	يختبئ	first	اولا
then	ومن ثم / حينها	He looked	بدا عليه	hurry	يُسرع

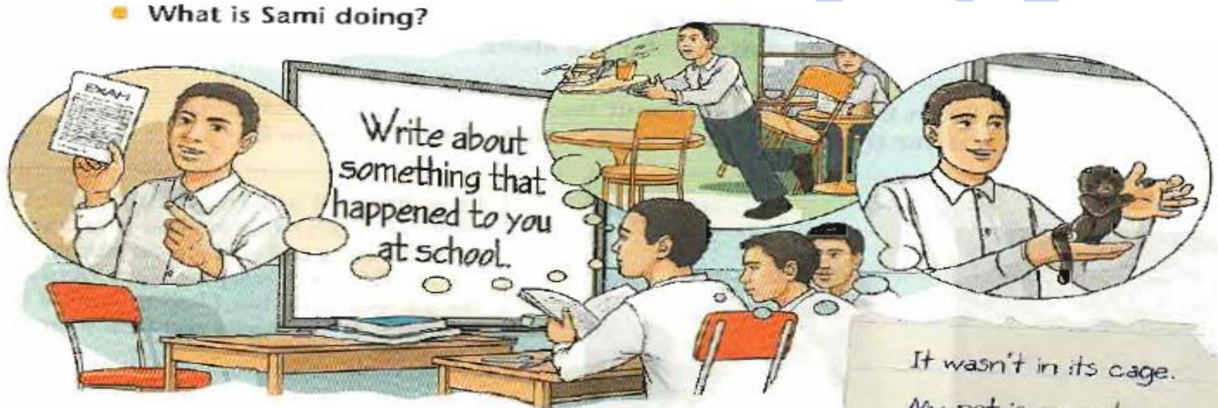
❖ Sequencing words ترتيب الكلمات

- Which words tell us something happened after something else? ما الكلمات التي تخبرنا أن شيئًا ما حدث بعد شيء آخر؟ (then, after, a little later, finally).

- Just before ... and after ... are more precise than the other words, because they refer to a specific time or event.

فقط قبل ... وبعد ... أكثر دقة من الكلمات الأخرى، لأنهما يشيران إلى وقت أو حدث محدد.

- What is Sami doing?



- Skim Sami's notes and say what he decided to write about. What do you think happened?

- Read Sami's essay. Then do Exercise B in the Activity Book.

It wasn't in its cage.
My pet is a monkey.
It eats fruit.
I got it for my 15th birthday.
I brought it to school.
I didn't feed it.
My uncle gave it to me.

My uncle gave me a monkey. He bought it in a special pet shop. My uncle knows I love monkeys, so he bought it for my fifteenth birthday. My monkey is small, with brown and black fur. It eats fruit and loves to play.

One day my science teacher asked us to give a presentation about an interesting animal. I decided to bring my monkey to school. The class thought he was great. Earlier, I had decided not to feed him. When I brought him to school, he was very excited and wanted to play with everyone. My teacher told me I should leave him in the cage in the science room until after lunch.

Just before lunch, I went to see how my monkey was. He looked lonely. I opened the cage and patted his head. Then I hurried to the cafeteria because I was hungry. After lunch, I went to the playground with my friends and, a little later, I went to my Science class. That's when I saw the monkey was gone.

Everybody helped me look for him. First, we looked for him in the classroom. Then I said he was hungry, so we looked in the cafeteria. Finally, we heard a yell from the principal's office. We ran to see what it was, and saw my monkey hiding under the desk.

Lesson 9

A Read the first paragraph of Sami's essay. Find and correct the six mistakes. Look at punctuation, spelling and grammar.

M
~~my~~ uncle give me a monkey. He bought it in special pet shop. My uncle know I love monkeys, so he bought it for my fifteenth birthday. My monkey is small, with brown and black fir. It eat fruit and loves to play.

My uncle **gave** me a monkey. He bought it in **a** special pet shop. My uncle **knows** I love monkeys, so he bought it for my fifteenth birthday. My monkey is small, with brown and black **fur**. It **eats** fruit and loves to play.

B page 36 **Read Sami's essay. Number the events in the order they happened.**

1 **We found the monkey in the principal's office.** 9
2 **We had lunch.** 5
3 **I decided not to give him any food.** 1
4 **I patted his head because I thought he looked lonely.** 4
5 **The monkey was very excited.** 3
6 **We looked in the cafeteria.** 8
7 **I brought my monkey to school.** 2
8 **I went to Science class and saw the empty cage.** 7
9 **We went to the playground.** 6

Activity book – page 37

A page 37 Ask and answer. Have you ever ...

1 brought something unusual to school? ☐
2 lost something at school? ☐
3 got hurt at school? ☐
4 forgotten something important? ☐
5 received the best mark in the class? ☐

B page 37 Think of other things that have happened to you at school or on the way to school and write sentences.

- I forgot to give the taxi drivers money
- I trapped on my way to school
- A wild dog attacked me
- I met a stranger needed some help
- I helped an old lady cross the street

C page 37 Choose one of the topics in Exercise A or 8. Write some ideas about it.

Brough something unusual to school. أحضرت شيئا غير اعتياديا الى المدرسة

- In science class we were to have a lesson about snakes
- I brought a snake to school.
- The snake wasn't in its box, it was missing.
- The students were terrified.
- My science teacher got angry

D page 37 Now write your story. Use some of the words in the box to show when things happened.

just before فقط قبل	after بعد	then من ثم	earlier سابقا	a little later بعد ذلك قليل	finally في الختام

Last week, I brought a snake to my school because we were having a lesson about snakes. I brought it in a box. None knew that there was a snake in the box. Just before I open the box the snake somehow had managed to escape. After I knew that I rushed to tell my teacher. He got angry at how I wasn't cautious. Then I told the students as well. But instead of helping me find it they were all terrified. Earlier that day I remembered I left the box first in the principle's room. A little later I found the snake in the principles room. Finally, having found the snake, I was so happy that nobody got bitten.

An interview – page 25 - مقابلة

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
diploma	شهادة دبلوم	report	تقرير	Master's degree	شهادة الماجيستير

صوت 30

Noor interviewed a teacher at her school. Read the teacher's answers and write Noor's questions.



Noor: What do you teach?

Mrs Hassan: I teach Maths.

Noor: When did you start teaching?

Mrs Hassan: I started four years ago.

Noor: What did you do before you were a teacher?

Mrs Hassan: I worked in a bank.

Noor: Why did you change jobs?

Mrs Hassan: I changed jobs because I wanted to help people. I think being a teacher is a way of helping people, because they need an education so they can do what they want to do in their lives.

Noor: What did you have to do to become a teacher?

Mrs Hassan: I had to go back to school to get a different diploma called a Master's degree. I went to university and studied Maths and teaching for two years.

Noor: What do you like most about your job?

Mrs Hassan: What I like most is my students. They are all different, and they teach me things too. Teaching them is not always easy, but it's a lot of fun.

Noor: What do you like least?

Mrs Hassan: Writing reports. I think it's boring. But it's also important because it's one of the ways parents can see how their children are doing at school.

30 Listen and check.

Test AB 38–40

FADHIL ALQASSAP

Test page 38 اختبار

A page 38 **Read the story, then answer the questions below.**

We organized a birthday party for our teacher of English last Tuesday. Another teacher had told us the week before that his birthday was Tuesday, and we had decided to surprise him. Just before class, Sam.er went to the English classroom where our teacher was marking papers. "Come quickly," he said, "there's a telephone call for you in the office."
A little earlier, we had hidden sweets, lemonade and a birthday card in a cupboard in the classroom. When we saw our teacher leave the room, we ran inside. We took everything out of ~he cupboard and put it on the desks. Then we sat down in our seats. Finally, our teach er came back. "What a surprise!" he said. "How did you know it was my birthday?"

1 What did the class organize last Tuesday?
A birthday party (for their teacher of English).
2 How did the class know the date of the teacher's birthday?
Another teacher had told them.
3 When did Samer go to see the teacher?
Just before the class.
4 Why did he tell the teacher that there was a phone call?
To get him out of the room.
5 What did the class do after the teacher had left the room?
They took the sweets, lemonade and a birthday card out of the cupboard.
6 Why was the teacher surprised?
He didn't know about the party.

B page 38 **Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple or past continuous.**

تمرين مهم ضمن القواعد(grammar)

Yasmin 1. ____went___(go) to the book shop yesterday. When she got there, she 2. ___saw___ (see) her friend Anwar. Anwar 3 ____was buying_____ (buy) books for her English class. Yasmin 4 ___pointed____ (point) to a big book Anwar 5 ___was holding___ (hold). "I have that book," she said. "You don't have to buy it. I'll lend it to you." "Thanks," said Anwar. Yasmin 6 __started____ (start) looking for the books she wanted. When she 7 ___had_____ (have) them all, she got in the queue to pay. Anwar 8 ___was waiting____ (wait) in the queue, too. She 9 ____was holding_____ (hold) the big book. "Did you decide to buy it?" asked Yasmin. "Yes," said Anwar. "My teacher 10 ____told___ (tell) us it was a really good book. I think I'll probably want to read it again."

C page 39 **Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.**

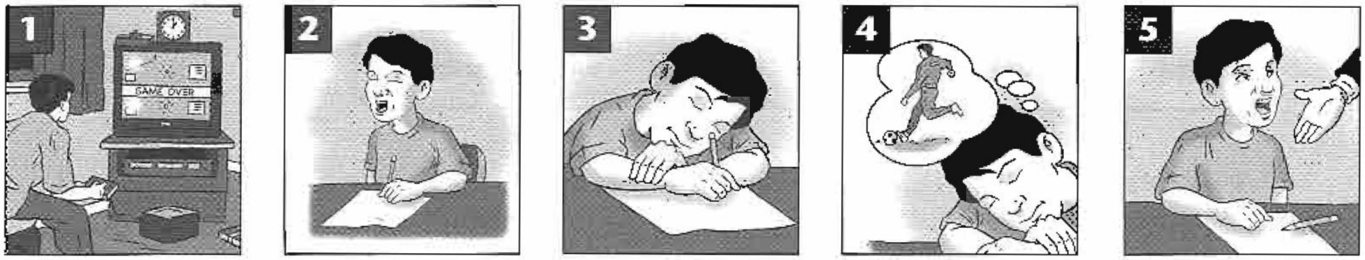
تمرين مهم ضمن المرادفات (vocabulary)

Beginnings	Endings
1 He was angry because he had	• been cooking.
2 The house smelled good because her mother had	• broken his arm.
3 Her father told her to hang up the phone because she had	• waited all day.
4 He couldn't write because he had	• been talking for an hour.

(Answers marked with arrows: 1 → waited all day. 2 → been cooking. 3 → been talking for an hour. 4 → broken his arm.)

D **page 39** **Read the phrases in the box and look at the pictures. Then finish the story so it's in the same order as the pictures. Use your imagination to add more detail.**

• انشاء الوحدة الثانية اكتب قصة **(finish a story)**



play a video game يلعب لعبة	take an exam يمتحن	wake up يستيقظ	dream يحلم
play football يلعب الكرة	fall asleep ينام		

Last night, Ahmed stayed up late. He was playing video game. Suddenly he realized it was 1:00. The next day Ahmed woke up late and could barely make it to school. At the school he had to take an exam that day. But he was very tired and fell asleep while he was taking the exam. He was dreaming of playing football when the teacher woke him up. The teacher was very disappointed by Ahmed's irresponsible actions and advised him to put his exams at the top of his priorities.

الليلة الماضية، سهر أحمد حتى وقت متأخر. كان يلعب لعبة الفيديو. فجأة أدرك أن الساعة 1:00. في اليوم التالي، استيقظ أحمد متأخرًا وبالكاد تمكن من الوصول إلى المدرسة. في المدرسة كان عليه أن يخضع لامتحان في ذلك اليوم. لكنه كان متعبًا جدًا ونام أثناء إجراء الاختبار. كان يحلم بلعب كرة القدم عندما أيقظه المعلم. أصيب المعلم بخيبة أمل كبيرة من تصرفات أحمد غير المسؤولة ونصحه بوضع امتحاناته على رأس أولوياته.

E **page 40** **Match the words to make phrases. Then match each phrase with its definition.**

1 child	• a report	• floods, earthquakes, droughts
2 health	• an exam	• describing what you have found out in an essay
3 natural	• labour	• when children work and don't go to school
4 take	• care	• being tested on what you have learned
5 write	• disasters	• doctors, medicine and hospitals

F **page 40** **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

lend يُقرض	borrow يستعير	calculators حاسبات	rehearse يتمرن	write يكتب	snores يشخر

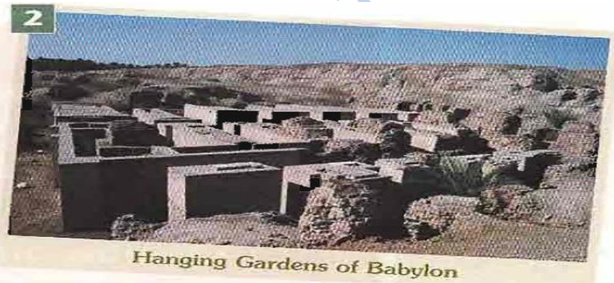
1. Actors need to ___ rehearse ____ for weeks before they make a film.
2. I can't sleep in the same room as my brother because he ____ snores ___ very loudly.
3. Can you ___ lend ___ me your book when you have finished it? I'll give it back to you next week.
4. I'm going to ___ write ____ a report on desert animals for my Science class.
5. Do you want to ___ borrow ____ my umbrella? It's raining.
6. Can we use ___ calculators ____ in this exam or do we have to do the maths in our heads?

Places to go – page 28 – أماكن ينصح بزيارته (مطلوب تحريري)

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
the great Pyramid / ˈpɪrəmɪd/	الهرم الاكبر	Tourist/ ˈtʊərɪst /	سائح	explode	ينفجر
The Parthenon	البارثينون	Archaeologist / ˌɑːkɪˈɒlədʒɪst /	عالم اثار	gunpowder	بارود
Stonehenge	ستونهنج	pharaoh / ˈfeərəʊ/	فرعون	dune	الكثبان الرملية
Hanging gardens of Babylon	حدائق بابل المعلقة	columns	الأعمدة	famous	مشهور
place	مكان	climb	يتسلق	allow	يسمح
stone	حصاة	cool	رائع	camp	يخيم / مخيم
Banks of the river Tigris	ضفاف نهر دجلة	Magical / ساحر /	سحري	travel	يسافر

1

The Great Pyramids of Giza

2

Hanging Gardens of Babylon

3

Stonehenge

4

The Parthenon

- Read and match. Where did Sandra go? Which place would you like to visit most?

A This is the most famous and the largest one in Egypt. Archaeologists think it was built for a pharaoh named Khufu. It is made of thousands of stones. The stones look like steps but we weren't allowed to climb it because it's too dangerous. By the time we got there, we had been walking all day and we were very hot. We were very happy when we went inside, where it was cool and dark.

B Nobody is sure what the stones were for, but we know that they are very old. The first ones were put there about 5,000 years ago. There used to be more of them, but some were taken for building houses. I wasn't allowed to get very close to the stones because tourists had damaged them by writing on them, but I took a lot of pictures.

C I went there with my family. It was really beautiful. We walked along the banks of the river Tigris. We camped there for one night. It was magical at night. But I hadn't brought a warm jacket, so I was cold.

D I love to visit old buildings when I travel. This one was built over 2,000 years ago. It was damaged in 1687, because people had been using it to keep gunpowder and the gunpowder exploded. After that, some people took parts of it and put them in museums. But a lot of the columns are still there.

Names of countries
أسماء البلدان

- Iraq 2 /
- Egypt 1 /
- England 3 /
- Greece يونان 4

Natural features.
خصائص او ملامح طبيعية

- The great Pyramid
- The Parthenon
- Stonehenge
- Hanging gardens of Babylon

Stage 1

- Picture 1 Egypt
- Picture 2 Iraq
- Picture 3 England
- Picture 4 Greece

Stage 2

- Paragraph A Picture 1
- Paragraph B Picture 3
- Paragraph C Picture 2
- Paragraph D Picture 4

A page 41 Read Sandra's notes on Student's Book page 28 and answer the questions.

الأسئلة التالية مهمة نصا ضمن (قطع الكتاب)

1 How did Sandra get to the Hanging Gardens of Babylon? كيف وصلت ساندرا إلى حدائق بابل المعلقة؟
On foot. سيرا على الاقدام.

2 Why was she cold the night she camped there? لماذا كانت تشعر بالبرد الليلة خيمت بها هناك؟
She forgot to take a jacket with her. نسيت أن تأخذ سترة معها.

3 When were the first stones put at Stonehenge? متى تم وضع الحجارة الأولى في ستونهنج؟
About 5,000 years ago. منذ حوالي 5000 سنة.

4 Why couldn't Sandra get close to the stones? لماذا لم تستطع ساندرا الاقتراب من الحجارة؟
Because tourists had damaged the stones. لأن السياح أتلفوا الحجارة.

5 Who was the Great Pyramid built for? لمن تم بناء الهرم الأكبر؟
A pharaoh named Khufu. فرعون اسمه خوفو.

6 Why was Sandra hot when she got to the Great Pyramid? لماذا كانت ساندرا ساخنة عندما وصلت إلى الهرم الأكبر؟
Because she had been walking all day. لأنها كانت تمشي طوال اليوم.

7 What does Sandra like to do when she travels? ماذا تحب ساندرا أن تفعل عندما تسافر؟
She likes to visit old buildings. تحب زيارة المباني القديمة.

8 Why did the Parthenon explode? لماذا انفجر البارثينون؟
Because people had been keeping gunpowder there. لأن الناس كانوا يحتفظون بالبارود هناك.

B Read the notes in the Student's Book again. Complete the words.

1


p h a r a o h

2


a r c h a e o l o g i s t s

3


d u n e s

4


c o l u m n s

Choosing a holiday – page 29 – اختيار عطلة

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
ever	أي وقت مضى	already	سابقا / قد	Brochures / ˈbrəʊʃəz/	كتيبات
never	أبدا	yet	حتى الآن / بعد	pyramids	الاهرامات
squash	لعبة الإسكواش (شبيه بالتنس)				

❖ Present perfect with (ever/ never / already / yet)

صوت 31 / 32

• What are Tariq and his family talking about? Listen and tell your partner.



• Listen again. Then do Exercise A in the Activity Book.

Present perfect with ever, never, yet and already. Grammar and function References pp. 95 - 96

- Have you ever been to Greece? Yes, I have.
  No, I Haven't
- I've never visited England.
- I haven't picked up the brochures yet
- Tariq's father has already seen the Pyramids.

❖ present perfect simple المضارع التام البسيط

	form (الصيغة)الشكل	example مثال
مثبت affirmative	I, we, you, they / He, she, it (فاعل) + have / has + p.p(تصرف ثالث)	He has left the school
نفي negative	I, we, you, they / He, she, it (فاعل) + haven't / hasn't + p.p(تصرف ثالث)	He hasn't left the school
question سؤال	Have / has + I, we, you, they / He, she, it (فاعل) + p.p(تصرف ثالث) …?	Has he left the school?
مع أدوات الاستفهام	أداة الاستفهام + have/has + فاعل + p.p ….?	What has he left?

❖ Uses الاستخدامات

1. Use the present perfect simple when you want to show the effect of a past action on the present.
استخدم المضارع التام البسيط عندما تريد إظهار تأثير فعل سابق على الحاضر. (التركيز ليس على الوقت وانما النتيجة)
   - He has left the school. (He is no longer at the school.)
   - He hasn't studied for the exam. (He probably won't get a good mark.)

2. Use the present perfect simple with for or since to talk about something that started in the past and is still true.

استخدم المضارع التام البسيط مع لمدة أو منذ للحديث عن شيء بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال صحيحًا.

❖ Since منذ and for لمدة (مراجعة للثاني متوسط)

- Since +
  1. كلمات الوقت (July/ august /last year / last month / last week)
  2. (لحظة بدء الحدث) وقت ثابت في الماضي (2001 / my family moved from Kirkuk/ he came to Iraq)
  3. جُمل سلسلة كلمات مع فعل (I was a baby / I was born)

- for +
  1. عبارات (a long time / ages, years)
  2. مدة من الزمن)ten years / many years / two weeks / three ours)
  3. عدد من السنوات / الشهور / الأيام / الاسابيع

لاحظ الجدول التالي للفهم أكثر

since	for
2001 / 4 o'clock	رقم + years / 2 hours
July / august / last month/ last year / last week	Three weeks / two years / many years
Clauses / I was a baby / I was born / my family moved from / he came to	a long time / ages, years

- How long have you been in this school?
- I've been in this school since (2001).
- How long has your family lived in Basra?
- I've lived here for 14 years.
- I've lived here since my family moved from Kirkuk.

❖ شكل الأسئلة عن (since / for)

1. I've lived in our house (for / since) five years.
2. My father has lived in town (since / for) he came to Iraq.
3. My family have lived in our house (for / since) many years.
4. He has lived here (for/ since) five years. (He still fives here.)

3. Use the present perfect simple to talk about something that has happened recently. (recent past)

استخدم المضارع التام البسيط للحديث عن شيء حدث مؤخرًا. (الماضي القريب)

- Sue has a tan. Has she just come back from her holiday?
- Would you like something to eat? No, thanks. I have already eaten.

4. When we say exactly when something happened, we use the past simple, not the present perfect.

عندما نقول بالضبط متى حدث شيء ما، فإننا نستخدم الماضي البسيط، وليس المضارع التام. (هذه الفكرة نفسها موجودة في سادس أعدادي)

We came back from our holiday yesterday.

عندما نحدد الوقت في الماضي وخاصة باستخدام (yesterday, last, ago) فأن هذه أحد قواعد التكلم في الماضي البسيط
المضارع التام لا يحدد أي وقت في الماضي القاعدة هنا تتناقض مع الماضي البسيط (تابع مع شكل الأسئلة حتى من السادس اعدادي)

❖ شكل الأسئلة (عن تناقض الماضي البسيط والمضارع التام) مهم سادس اعدادي أيضا

1. Adam has come back from Beirut yesterday. (correct the sentence)
   Adam came back from Beirut yesterday
2. Muna (gets/ got) married to Ghassan two years ago.
3. What time (have they gone) to bed last night? (correct)
   What time Did they go to bed last night?

4. **What time they have gone to bed last night? (correct the sentence)**
   What time did they go to bed **last night**?
5. **We have all been to the park last weekend. (Correct the sentence)**
   we all went to the park **last weekend**.
6. **What time have you come home yesterday? (Correct the sentence)**
   what time did you come home **yesterday**?

❖ المضارع التام مع (ever/never/yet/already)

❖ ever/never (life experience) خبرات الحياة

➢ **Use ever and never to ask a question or make a negative sentence about any time in the past.**
استخدم أبدًا/مطلقا (وابدا في أي وقت/ دائما)، لطرح سؤال أو عمل جملة سلبية عن أي وقت في الماضي.

- **Ever** مع الجمل الاستفهامية
- **Have you ever travelled by plane? (Have you travelled by plane at any time in your life?)**
- **Never** لعمل جمل منفية
- **He has never left Basra. (He has lived in Basra all his life.)**

➢ **Use the present perfect with ever and never. Put ever or never before the past participle.**
استخدم المضارع التام مع **never** / **ever**. ضع **never** أو **ever** قبل الماضي التام للفعل (التصريف الثالث للفعل).

have/has + فاعل + never + p.p ….

- **Have you ever been to Egypt?**

فاعل + have/has + never + p.p …..

- **He has never seen the Pyramids.**

❖ yet

➢ **Use yet to make a negative sentence or a question when you think it is possible something has happened or will happen soon.**
استخدم **yet** لعمل جملة منفية أو سؤال عندما تعتقد أنه من المحتمل حدوث شيء ما أو سيحدث قريبًا.

- **He has come back to Karbala, but we haven't seen him yet. (We will probably see him soon.)**
- **Has Nadia finished her homework yet? (It's very possible that Nadia has finished her homework.)**

➢ **Use the present perfect with yet. Always put yet at the end of the sentence or question.**
استخدم المضارع التام مع **yet**. دائمًا ضع yet في نهاية الجملة أو السؤال.

- **They haven't taken the boat ride yet.**
- **Have you picked up the brochures yet?**

❖ Already

➢ **Use already to make a positive sentence or a question about something that you didn't think had happened or would happen soon.**
استخدمه **already** لتكوين جملة إيجابية أو سؤال حول شيء لا تعتقد أنه حدث أو سيحدث قريبًا.

- **Ramzi has already come home. (We thought he would come home later.)**
- **Has the film started already? (I thought it would start later.)**

➢ **Use the present perfect with already. Put already before the past participle or at the end of the sentence.**

استخدم المضارع التام مع already. ضع already قبل النعت الماضي أو في نهاية الجملة.

- I've already made a reservation.
  or
- I've made a reservation already. في نهاية الجملة هنا للتأكيد
- Have you already packed your suitcase?
  or
- Have you packed your suitcase already?

❖ توسع لفهم التناقض في استخدام already وyet

1. ALREADY is used in affirmative sentences and YET in negative sentences

يستخدم already في الجمل المثبتة وyet في الجمل المنفية

- I haven't seen the Pyramids yet.
- I have already seen the Pyramids.

2. already and yet at the end of the sentence. (with question)

Already و yet في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية

Yet and already to make a question when you think it is possible something has happened or will happen soon.

Yet و Already لعمل سؤال عندما تعتقد أنه من الممكن حدوث شيء ما أو سيحدث قريبًا.

Have you picked up the brochures yet? (مجرد سؤال لمعرفة ما اذا قام بذلك ام بعد)
He has made a reservation already. (تأكيد لدهشتنا لقيامه بذلك)

❖ شكل الأسئلة

- He has (never/never) seen the Pyramids. الجملة مثبتة
- Have you (ever/never) been to Egypt? الجملة استفهامية
- Have you picked up the brochures (yet/never)? Yet في نهاية الجملة
- Has the film started (already/ever)?
- go / camping. (Present perfect) Have you ever gone camping?
- be / to Mosul (write a question with ever) Have you ever been to Mosul?
- Tariq has been to Egypt. (Rewrite using never/ be)
  He has never been to England.

A Page 42 32 صوت listen to the conversation and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 Tariq and his family want to go somewhere they have never been. **T**
2 Tariq's father has already seen the Pyramids. **T**
3 Uncle Bashir has never been to Greece. **F** He went two years ago
4 Uncle Bashir took pictures of some ruins. **T**
5 Tariq's mother doesn't want to go to England. **F** She says it's a great idea
6 The family have lots of brochures about England. **F** Tariq's mother hasn't picked up any brochures yet.

B page 42 Write questions with ever.
Example: be/ to Europe Have you ever been to Europe?

التمرين مهم جدا ضمن القواعد

1 be / to Al Fallujah — Have you ever been to Al Fallujah?
2 take / an aeroplane. — Have you ever taken an aeroplane?
3 go / camping. — Have you ever gone camping?
4 see / an oryx. — Have you ever seen an oryx?
5 eat / Chinese food. — Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
6 swim/ in the Red Sea. — Have you ever eaten Chinese food?

C page 42
C Take turns asking and answering the questions.



page 43 Complete the sentences.

التمرين مهم جدا ضمن القواعد

Example: Maria has been to Italy.
She has never been to Greece. (never / be)

1 Tariq has been to Egypt.
He <u>has never been</u> to England. (never/ be)
2 Rashid has driven a car.
He <u>has never driven</u> a Jeep. (never / drive)
3 Noor has visited Baghdad lots of times.
She <u>has never visited</u> London. (never/ visit)
4 John has studied Arabic for three years.
He <u>has never studied</u> French. (never/ study)
5 Fareeda has played tennis since she was seven.
She <u>has never played</u> squash. (never / play)

E page 43 Bashir is preparing for a trip to Greece. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

التمرين مهم ضمن التوصيل

1 He has already decided •	• his suitcase yet.
2 He has already spoken •	• his passport yet.
3 He hasn't called •	• the hotel yet.
4 He has already bought •	• where to go.
5 He hasn't packed •	• to the travel agent. وكيل سفر
6 He hasn't found •	• some sun-cream.

Activity book – page 44 – كتاب النشاط

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
return ticket	تذكرة ذهاب وعودة	Platform/ˈplætfɔːm/	رصيف	Leave	يغادر
round-trip ticket	تذكرة ذهاب وإياب	two-bag limit	حد حقيبتين	wing	جناح
One-hour stopover	توقف لمدة ساعة	Engine/ ˈendʒɪn/	محرك	crew	طاقم
five-hour Journey	رحلة مدتها خمس ساعات	buffet car / bəˈfeɪ /	سيارة البوفيه	passenger	راكب
Car (carriage /ˈkærɪdʒ/)	سيارة (عربة)	hand luggage	حقيبة يد	nationality	جنسية/قومية
gate (in airport)	بوابة	capacity	الاهلية	speed	سرعة
special features	مميزات خاصة	exercise	ممارسه الرياضة	company	شركة / رفقة

❖ Noun phrases in contexts.

التوسع بالشرح من الانترنت للتوضيح (كتاب الطالب بس كاتب لغويا مطلوب)

الشرح الي انا كأستاذ ليست للطلاب

❖ **What Are Noun Phrases? ما هي العبارات الاسمية**

A noun phrase, or nominal (phrase), is a phrase that has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head or performs the same grammatical function as a noun.

العبارة الاسمية، أو الاسمية (العبارة)، هي عبارة لها اسم (أو ضمير غير محدد) كرأسها أو تؤدي نفس الوظيفة النحوية كاسم.

❖ **Definition: A phrase has at least two words and functions as one part of speech.**

التعريف: عبارة تحتوي على كلمتين على الأقل وتعمل كجزء واحد من الكلام.

❖ **Function: Like any noun, a noun phrase can function as a subject, an object, or a complement within a**

- I'd like **a return** __ticket__ to London.
- you can have lunch in **the buffet** __car__.

➢ **A noun phrase: Often a noun phrase is just a noun or a pronoun:**

عبارة اسمية: غالبًا ما تكون العبارة الاسمية مجرد اسم أو ضمير:

people like to have money.
I am afraid.

➢ **But noun phrases can also include:** لكن يمكن أن تشمل العبارات الاسمية أيضًا:

- **Determiners محددات(the/mya/these):** But you won't be able to get off __the__ **plane**.
- **Quantifiers محددات الكمية (many/little / few/a lot of/ much):** I've lived in __a lot of__ **houses**.
- **Numbers ارقام (one /two):** I'm afraid there's **a** __two-bag__ **limit**
- **Adjectives صفات (old/cute/beautiful/young):** I like **old cars**.

These parts of the noun phrase are called premodifiers because they go before the noun.

We use premodifiers in this order: ترتيب

Determiners and quantifiers المحددات والمحددات الكمية	Numbers أرقام	Adjectives صفات	NOUNS أسماء
the	two	young	men
my	four		brothers
these		old	cars

Noun = car
Noun phrase = the car / the red car / my car / a car

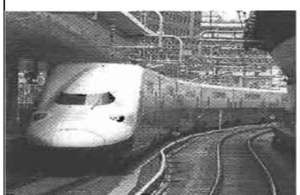
أمثلة من الكتاب
I'd like a return ticket to London
There's a train that leaves at 2 o'clock.
It's a five -hour journey.
If you're hungry you can have lunch in the buffet car.
I'm afraid there's a two-bag limit for hand luggage,
There's a one-hour stopover in Kuwait City to pick up more

❖ **الموضوع مطلوب كفهم فقط وليس للامتحان التحريري**

A **page 44** **Work in groups of three. Read the paragraph your teacher tells you, then complete the table for your method of transport. Ask the other students in your group questions to complete the table.**

القطعة مطلوبة للامتحان التحريري

Student A



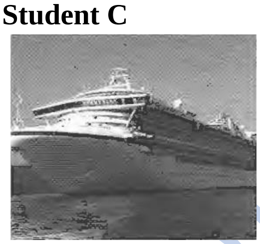
The Shinkansen is a Japanese train. It is one of the fastest trains in the world. Since they first started running in 1964, the trains have been getting faster. The first one could travel at a speed of 220 k m/h. The one in the picture can reach 300km/h.
In 2007, they built a new train that can go at 350 km/h. The train's engine has a special shape to help it go faster. The trains carry around 360, (X) (l passengers every day.

Student B



This is the Airbus A380, the largest aeroplane in the world. It is so big it can hold 555 people. Some Airbuses have a gym inside so passengers can exercise. The distance from the end of one wing to the end of the other is as Jong as a football pitch. The Airbus was built in Europe, but a Chinese company flew the first one in 2006. The plane can reach a top speed of 945 km/h.

Student C



The Star Princess is one of the world's biggest cruise ships. It was built for an American company and it is twice as big as the Titanic. This enormous ship can hold 2,700 passengers and 1,100 crew. On board there are nine restaurants, five swimming pools, an internet cafe, a library and an art gallery. But the Star Princess isn't the fastest ship in the world - it travels at an average of just 40 km/ h.

مطلوب ضمن قطع الكتاب مهم جدا

	A	B	C
Name الاسم	Shinkansen	Airbus A380	Star Princess
Nationality القومية	Japanese	European	American
Capacity القدرة الاستيعابية	360,000 passengers per day	555 passengers	2,700 passengers مسافر and 1,100 crew طاقم
Speed سرعة	300 km/h	945 km/h	40 km/h
Special features مزايا خاصة	Engine is a special shape.	Gym inside.	9 restaurants, 5 swimming pools, Internet cafe, library, art gallery.

B page 45 33 صوت **Listen and read the conversations, then read the definition and write the words.**

Conversation 1

Woman: I'd like a return ticket to London, please, leaving this afternoon.

Ticket agent: Certainly. There's a train that leaves at 2 o'clock. That's in 30 minutes.

Woman: That's fine. I'd like to return on Monday morning.

Ticket agent: There's a train on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Woman: Great. Does the journey take long?

Ticket agent: It's a five-hour journey. If you're hungry, you can have lunch in the buffet car.

Woman: That's a good idea. And where does the train leave from, please?

Ticket agent: Platform 4.

Conversation 2

Woman: I'd like to keep my laptop with me on the plane.

Clerk: I'm afraid there's a two-bag limit for hand luggage, madam.
How many bags do you want to take on the plane?

Woman: Just this one.

Clerk: That's fine then.

Woman: Does the plane stop before arriving in Baghdad?

Clerk: Yes. There's a one-hour stopover in Kuwait City to pick up more passengers.
But you won't be able to get off the plane.

Woman: That's OK. Where does the plane leave from?

Clerk: Gate 3.

التعاريف التالية مهمة جدا (يحتمل استخدمهم كتوصيل أو اسقاطات)

1 **The place where people get on and off a train.** platform رصيف محطة القطار

1 المكان الذي يصعد فيه الناس إلى القطار وينزلون منه.

2 **The total number of bags the woman can take on the plane.** two-bag limit حد حقيبتين

2 العدد الإجمالي للحقائب التي يمكن للمرأة أن تأخذها على متن الطائرة.

3 **When the plane stops for one hour in between two places.** one-hour stopover توقف لمدة ساعة

3 عندما تتوقف الطائرة لمدة ساعة واحدة بين مكانين.

4 **A journey that takes five hours.** five-hour journey رحلة خمس ساعات

4 رحلة تستغرق خمس ساعات.

5 **The place where passengers get on a plane.** Gate بوابة

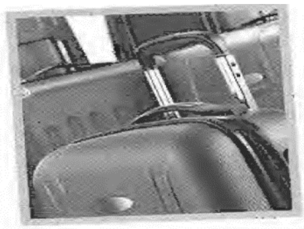
5 المكان الذي يصعد فيه الركاب على متن طائرة.

6 **A ticket to go to a place and come back.** return ticket تذكرة ذهاب واياب

6 تذكرة للذهاب إلى مكان والعودة منه.









Holiday fun – page 30 – متعة العطلة

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
snowboarding	التزلج على الجليد	helmet	خوذة	rent (v)	يؤجر
whitewater rafting	رياضة قوارب الشلالات النهرية	steep	انحدار	raft	طوف / عوامة
quad biking /kwɒd/	دراجة رباعية	slope	منحدر	spectacular	مذهل
the Alps	جبال الألب	gentle	لطيف	safety gear	معدات السلامة
tour operator	المرشدين السياحيين	dune	الكثبان الرملية	deserts /dɪˈzɜːts/	الصحاري
snorkeling	الغطس	skiing	التزحلق	sailing	إبحار

Do you like to spend your holidays relaxing on a beach or do you prefer a more active break? Read on if you are a fan of unusual sports. I've chosen my favourite places to do the best new sports: snowboarding, whitewater rafting and quad biking.

SNOWBOARDING



Have you ever tried snowboarding? If you enjoy skateboarding and skiing, snowboarding is for you. It is like skiing, but you have one board on your feet instead of two. One of the best places for snowboarding is in **the Alps**, in a town called **Chamonix**. It is great for both beginners and advanced snowboarders because there are steep slopes and gentle hills. Chamonix has a lot of shops and restaurants, and places where you can rent snowboarding equipment.

WHITEWATER RAFTING



Whitewater rafting is a great way to see a country and have fun too. You get in a raft with a group of people, including a trained leader, and go down a river. Sometimes the river is calm, but sometimes it moves fast and the water turns white. My favourite place for whitewater rafting is **the Colorado River** in **the United States**. You can see spectacular scenery and can also stop on the way to go cycling or horse riding.

QUAD BIKING



Saudi Arabia is the place to go for a quad biking holiday with a difference. You can bike through quiet deserts and ride over beautiful dunes. You can go on a quad bike tour even if you have never done it before, but you need to go with a guide. Your guide will show you how to ride the quad bike and help you choose safety gear like a helmet. Most tours are limited to people aged 12 years and over, so check with the tour operator before taking your little brother along!

- **Which sport would you like to do? Tell your partner.**

❖ Articles (the or nothing} for place names.
أدوات النكرة (the او لا شي) لأسماء الأماكن

- Read and think about why some place names have 'the' and some don't.

- the Alps
- the United States
- the Colorado River
- Chamonix
- Saudi Arabia

- the Alps - mountain group مجموعة جبال(امتداد)
- the United States - country that is made up of a group of states بلد مكون من مجموعة من الولايات
- the Colorado River بحر كولورادو- river (also for seas أيضا البحار- e.g., the Mediterranean البحر المتوسط, but not lakes ولكن ليس البحيرات
- Chamonix - town/city مدينة
- Saudi Arabia - country name that isn't a group of states (most countries) بلد ليست مجموعة من الولايات

❖ Articles أدوات المعرفة والنكرة

➢ Indefinite article a/ an النكرة

- Use a or an when you are talking about something for the first time.
  استخدم a or an عندما تتحدث عن شيء ما لأول مرة.
  - There is a train to London at five o'clock.
  - There is an apple on the table.

- Use a with words that begin with a consonant, an with words that begin with a vowel.
  استخدم a مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح، an مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف علة. أحرف العلة فقط خمسة(a,i,e,o,u) والبقية كلها صحيحة
  - a ticket — an umbrella
  - a reservation — an exam

➢ Definite article the المعرفة

- Use the when you are talking about something that you have already talked about or if there is only one.
  استخدم the عندما تتحدث عن شيء تحدثت عنه بالفعل أو إذا كان هناك شيء واحد فقط.(the moon / the internet/ the sun)
  - Is there a restaurant car on the train?
  - The president is giving a speech tonight.

- Use the with countries which have more than one state.
  استخدم the مع البلدان التي لديها أكثر من ولاية واحدة.(مجموعة أسماء)
  - the United Arab Emirates — the United Kingdom
  - the United States

- Use the with names of rivers, mountains, seas, oceans, island groups, deserts, hotels and museums.
  استخدم the أسماء الأنهار والجبال والبحار والمحيطات ومجموعات الجزر والصحاري والفنادق والمتاحف.
  - the Nile — the Philippines
  - the Alps — the Sahara
  - the Red Sea — the Hilton
  - the Pacific Ocean — the National Museum of Iraq

- Do not use an article with the names of most countries, cities, continents, streets or lakes.
  لا تستخدم أدوات النكرة والمعرفة(the/a/an) مع أسماء معظم البلدان أو المدن أو القارات أو الشوارع أو البحيرات.
  - Egypt — Europe — Lake Victoria
  - Rome — Bond Street

A page 47 Read the article on Student's Book page 30 and mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

1 Snowboarding is almost like skiing. T
2 You can rent a snowboard in Chamonix. T
3 Whitewater rafting is something you do in the sea. F You do it in a river
4 You need to go whitewater rafting with an expert. T
5 You have to be good at quad biking to do the tour in Saudi Arabia. F You can go on a quad biking tour if you have never done it before
6 You can ride a quad bike at any age. F You have to be 12 or over

B page 47 Read the sentences and add the where necessary.

تمرن مهم جدا مطلوب ضمن القواعد

Example: We visit the United Arab Emirates last year.

1 Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving.
The Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving. (the before seas/oceans)

2 Mount Everest is in Himalayas. انتبه من هذا النقطة
Mount Everest is in the Himalayas.
(no the before individual mountains, but the before groups of mountains)

3 Stonehenge is in United Kingdom.
Stonehenge is in the United Kingdom. (the before a country that is made up of a group of states)

4 Oman is on Arabian Sea.
Oman is on the Arabian Sea. (no the before countries, the before seas/oceans)

5 We went for a boat ride on Nile.
We went for a boat ride on the Nile. (the before rivers)

6 Pyrenees /pɪrəˈniːz/ Mountains are between France and Spain.
The Pyrenees Mountains are between France and Spain.
(the before groups of mountains, no the before individual country names)

C page 47 Read the paragraph. Delete the if it is not necessary.

I went to ~~the~~ Australia last year for my holidays. First, I went to ~~the~~ Brisbane, a city with a very warm climate and a beautiful botanic garden. Then I went surfing in the Pacific Ocean. It was very exciting because the waves were huge. After that, I went to another big city called ~~the~~ Sydney. I visited the Olympic Park and did a lot of shopping. I also went to the Blue Mountains, which are only a two-hour drive from ~~the~~ Sydney. I spent the last part of my holiday in ~~the~~ Tasmania, which is an island south of ~~the~~ Australia. This was my favourite part of the holiday, because I went whitewater rafting on the Franklin River.

❖ شكل الأسئلة عن الموضوع في الامتحان

1. (a /an/the) Indian Ocean is a good place for scuba diving. the before seas/oceans
2. (a /___ /the) Mount Everest is in the Himalayas. no the before countries
3. Stonehenge is in (a /an/the) United Kingdom. the before a country that is made up of a group of states
4. There is (*a* /*an*/*the*) train to London at five o'clock.
5. There is (a /an/the) apple on the table.
6. (a /___ /the) Oman is on the Arabian Sea. no the before countries

Prepositions at, on, in أحرف الجر

- at في
  - Use at with times. استخدم في مع الأوقات.
    - I get up at 7:00.
  - Use at in some fixed expressions. استخدم (في) في بعض التعبيرات
    - Noora isn't here, she's at school.
    - My father is at work so he can't help me with my homework now.
    - What are you doing at the weekend?
  - Use at with night. استخدم في مع الليل.
    - There is a sound and light show at night.

- on على/في
  - Use on with days of the week استخدم على مع أيام الأسبوع
    - The self-access centre isn't open on Fridays.

- in في
  - Use in with months of the year and with some times of the day. استخدم في مع شهور السنة وبعض أوقات اليوم.
    - My brother was born in December.
    - I hove Maths in the morning.
    - He goes to the library in the afternoon.
  - Use in with some fixed expressions. استخدم في مع بعض التعبيرات الثابتة.
    - I was in hospital for three days when I broke my leg.

Getting information – page 31- الحصول على المعلومات

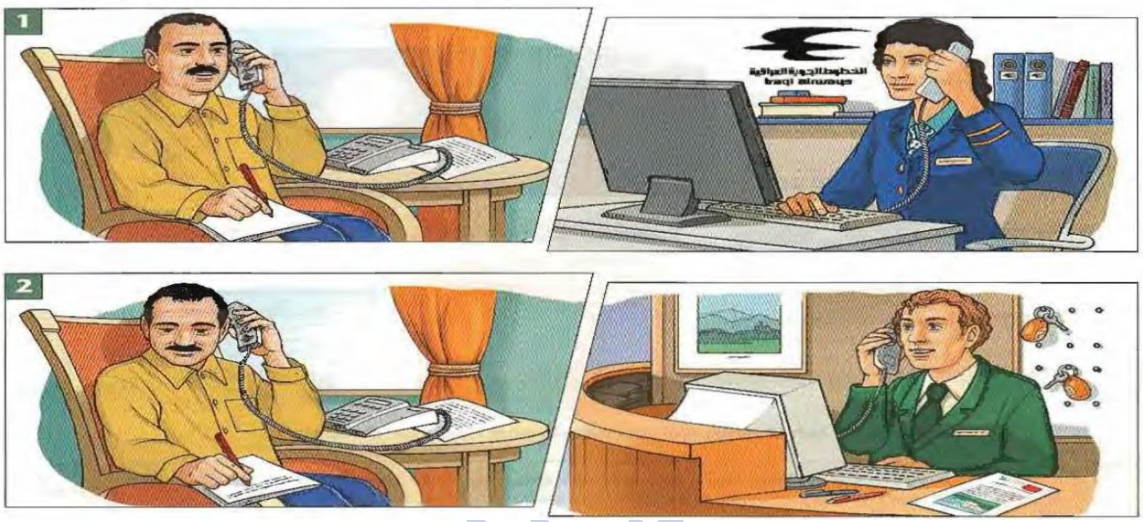
الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
single room	غرفة لشخص واحد	Did you say	هل تقول	cheaper	أرخص
double room	غرفة لشخصين	could you say that again?	هل يمكنك إعادة ما قلته	Certainly	بالتأكيد
flight	رحلة	Do you mean	هل تعني	Single ticket	تذكرة ذهاب فقط
rate	معدل	high season	ذروة الموسم(بالسياحة)	return ticket	تذكرة ذهاب واياب

صوت 37/36 /35/34

❖ Expressions for checking, confirming and correcting information

التعبيرات الخاصة بفحص المعلومات وتأكيدها وتصحيحها

34 Listen to the conversations. Who does Tariq's father phone first? What does he talk about with each person?



Who does Tariq's father phone first?
He speaks to the airline clerk first.
What does he talk about with each person?
He asks the airline clerk about the cost and time of flights from Baghdad to London.
He asks the receptionist about the price of hotel rooms.

36 صوت Listen **to Conversation 2 again and answer the questions.**

1 **What type of room does Tariq's father want?**
One single and one double room.
2 **When does he want to stay at the hotel?**
10th June.
3 **When is high season?**
June to August.

37 صوت Checking information

• It's cheaper to fly on Friday, right? Do you mean a single room without a shower costs £63? .	Yes, that's right
• I'm sorry, did you say the flights leave at 6.20, 9.35 and 11.30? I'm sorry, could you say that gain?	No, 9 .45. Of course.

it's important not to talk in a monotone if you want to sound polite when you are checking information
من المهم ألا تتحدث بنبرة رتيبة إذا كنت تريد أن تبدو مهذبًا عند التحقق من المعلومات

A page 48 Read the extracts from Conversation 1. Mark Tariq's father's lines 'F' and the airline clerk's lines 'A'.

Conversation 1
A Iraqi Airways, how can I help you?
F Hello, I'd like some information about flights from Baghdad to London.
F Well, it's cheaper to fly on a Friday, right?
A OK. We have three flights from Baghdad to London on Friday 10th June.
A OK. Do you want a single or return ticket?
A One leaves at 6.20, one leaves at 9 .45, and one leaves at 11.30.
F I'd like to return on 30th June.

35 Listen and check your answers.

B page 48 Read Conversation 2. Check your answers.

Conversation 2

Receptionist: Good morning, Central Hotel.

Father: Good morning. I'm calling for information about your rates.

Receptionist: Do you want a single room or a double room?

Father: One single and one double room, please.

Receptionist: OK. Double rooms cost £65 per night. And we have two types of single rooms. Single rooms with a shower cost £60 per night. Rooms without a shower cost £58 per night. All rooms cost £5 more per night during high season, that's from June to August.

Father: I'm sorry. Could you say that again?

Receptionist: Of course. A single room with a shower costs £60 per night. A room without a shower costs £58 per night. And in June, July and August, all the rooms cost £5 more per night

Father: Do you mean a single room without a shower for the night of 10th June costs £63?

Receptionist: Yes, that's right.

Father: OK. Thank you very much for your help.

Receptionist: You're welcome. Goodbye.

C page 49 Complete the dialogue, then practise it with a partner.

A: CD 1 ___ Hello/Good morning _____, Worldwide Airlines.
B: Good morning. I'd like some information on flights from 2 _ Baghdad _ to
3 ____ London____ on 9th August.
A: What time of day would you like to travel?
B: The flight takes five hours, 4____ right_____?
A: That's right.
B: Then I'd like to leave in the morning.
A: There are two flights in the morning. The first 5___ leaves ___at 9.30 and the second at 11.45.
B: 6__Sorry, did you say_ 11.35?
A: No, 11 .45.
B: Thank you. 7 ____ How much does it cost__?
A: £300.
B: 8__I'm sorry, could you say that again ___?
A: Of course. It's £300.
B: Thank you for your help. Goodbye.
A: Thank you for calling Worldwide Airlines.

What do you need? – page 32 – ماذا تحتاج

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Guidebook	دليل	Brochure / ˈbrəʊʃə /	كراسة	leaflet	كتيب
pack	حزمة / يوضب	Receipt / rɪˈsiːt /	إيصال	Plane ticket	تذكرة الطائرة
Fabulous/ ˈfæbjʊləs/	خلاب	itinerary /aɪˈtɪn(ə)(rə)rɪ/	مسار الرحلة	timetable	الجدول الزمني
Museum	متحف	departure	رحيل	arrival	وصول
spectacular	مذهل	tour	جولة / سياحة / يتجول	airport	مطار

Clockwise from top left the documents are:
plane ticket, two leaflets, receipt, timetable, guidebook.

❖ The present simple for future plans. المضارع البسيط للخطط المستقبلية

Present simple for timetables

open or other timetabled events.
استخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن عندما تغادر الطائرات ، أو عندما تفتح المتاحف أو الأحداث الأخرى ذات الجدول الزمني.

- My plane leaves at 10.00 in the morning.
- I don't know what time the museum opens tomorrow.

	form (الصيغة)الشكل	example مثال
مع Am, is, are	ظرف / صفة / أسم + am / is / are + فاعل	Next Thursday at 14.00 there is an English exam. • النفي مجرد إضافة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد(am,is,are+not) ………there is not an English exam. • الاستفهام مجرد عكس المساعد مع الفاعل Is there an English exam next Thursday at 14.00?
مثبت affirmative	فعل مضارع + فاعل I,we,you,they فاعل + فعل مجرد He,she,it + فعل (s,es)	The plane leaves in ten minutes. The planes leave in ten minutes.
نفي negative	نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر فعل مصدر(مجرد) + don't / doesn't + فاعل	The plane doesn't leave in ten minutes. The planes don't leave in ten minutes.
question سؤال	نقطة مهمة: الفعل يرجع الى المصدر Do /does + فاعل + فعل مصدر ……?	do the planes leave in ten minutes? Does the plane leave in ten minutes?
مع أدوات الاستفهام	أداة الاستفهام + Do/does + فاعل + فعل مصدر .?	When does the plane leave?

❖ **The simple present is used to make statements about events at a time later than now, when the statements are based on present facts, and when these facts are something fixed like a time-table, schedule, calendar.**
يتم استخدام المضارع البسيط لعمل صيغ (جمل خبرية) حول الأحداث في وقت بعد الآن، عندما تستند الجمل الخبرية إلى الحقائق الحالية، وعندما تكون هذه الحقائق شيئًا ثابتًا مثل الجدول الزمني والجدول الزمني والتقويم.

Examples

- **The plane arrives at 8.00 tomorrow.**
- **The restaurant opens at 7.00 tonight.**
- **Next Thursday at 14.00 there is an English exam.**
- **The plane leaves in ten minutes.**
- **The restaurant closes at 11 o'clock today.**

❖ الشكل في الامتحان اما اختر أو صحح الفعل أو الحل في المضارع البسيط وأنصح بالخير لان أوضح

الجمل التالية نصا من الكتاب وبعضها من عندي مهم جدا

- **The plane…. arrives…. (arrive) at 8.00 tomorrow. (Present simple مضارع بسيط)**
- **My plane ……leaves……(leave) at 10.00 in the morning. (Correct صحح)**
- **I don't know what time the museum (open/opens) tomorrow. (Choose أختر)**
- **I need to know what time the shuttle bus (leaves / leave) for the airport. (Choose أختر)**
- **I don't know what time the museum ……opens…. (open) tomorrow. (correct)**

❖ قواعد إضافة(s,es)

بمعنى قواعد الجمع أو إضافة (s) الشخص الثالث المفرد (He, she, it)

1. تجمع الكلمات باللغة الإنكليزية بإضافة (s, es) الى نهاية الكلمة.

الأفعال تضاف إليهم (s) الشخص الثالث عندما يكون الفاعل شخص ثالث مفرد (he,she,it) في زمن المضارع البسيط؛

He helps his father every day.

Help ________ helps ________ يساعد
Sleep ________ sleeps ________ ينام
Eat __________ eats _________ يأكل

الأسماء تجمع عند إضافة (s)

Car ______ cars _______ سيارة
Pencil _____ pencils _____ قلم
Door _____ doors ______ باب

2. إذا إنتهت الكلمة بإحدى الحروف التالية (sh, ch, s, ss, x, z) نضيف (es) الى نهاية الكلمة

Class ______ classes ______ صف
Wash ______ washes ______ يغسل
Dish _______ dishes ______ صحن أكل
Watch _____ watches _____ يشاهد
Box ______ boxes ______ صندوق
Bus _____ buses ______ باص
Buzz _____ buzzes _____ طنين
Quiz _____ quizzes _____ امتحان

3. حرف (O) له قاعدة خاصة

1. بعض الأسماء أو الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف O وقبله حرف صحيح نضيف (es)

Go ______ goes ______ يذهب
Do ______ does ______ يفعل
Tomato_____ tomatoes ____ طماطم
Hero_______ heroes

لاحظ الشواذ

Photo______ photos_______ صورة
Kilo _____ kilos ______ كيلو

2.بعض الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف O وقبله علة(i,e,a,o,u) نضيف S فقط

Kangaroo ______kangaroos _____ كنغر
Radio ______ radios _______ راديو
Video ______ videos _______ فيديو مقطع مصور
Zoo _______zoos _______ حديقة

4.إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) وقبلهُ حرف علة (i,e,u,a,o) تبقى حرف ال(y) كما هو ونضيف (s)

Play _____ plays ______ يلعب
Boy _____ boys ______ ولد
Pray _____ prays _____ يصلي
Day _____ days ______ يوم

5. أما إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف (y) وقبلهُ حرف صحيح فأن حرف ال(y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (es)

Study ______ studies ______ يدرس
Baby ______ babies _______ طفل
Fly ______ flies ______ يطير / ذبانة
Cry ______ cries ______ يبكي

6. إذا إنتهت الكلمة بحرف (e) نضيف (s) فقط

Drive ______ drives ____ يقود
Arrive ______ arrives ____ يصل
Close _______ closes _____ يغلق
Horse ______ horses ______ حصان
Leave ______ leaves ______ يغادر

7.إذا إنتهت الكلمة ب(fe) أو (f) يقلب إلى (v) ونضيف (es)

Knife ______ knives ______ سكين
Wife ______ wives ______ زوجة
Self _______ selves ______ نفس
Leaf ______ leaves ______ ورق الشجر
Calf ______ calves ______ عجل/ صغير الفيل او البقرة
half ______ halves ______ نصف
life ______ lives ______ حياة
thief ______ thieves ______ سارق
yourself ______ yourselves ______ نفسك

أنتبه لشواذ الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرف (f)

- إذا انتهت الكلمة ب (ff) فإننا نضيف (s) لعمل الجمع

Cliff ______ cliffs _______ جرف
Toff ______ toffs _______ الأنيق
Scuff ______ scuffs ______ يجر قدمه
Sniff ______ sniffs ______ ثابت/صارم/صلب/عنيد

- بعض الكلمات التي تنتهي بحرف (f) ونضيف (s) فقط

Roof ______ roofs ______ سقف
Chief ______ chiefs ______ رئيس
Oaf _____ oafs _______ أخرق/أهبل/أحمق

- بعض الكلمات أو الأسماء التي تنتهي بحرف (f) يمكن أن يجمع بكلتا الطريقتين

3. بإضافة (s) فقط (fs)
4. أو بتحويل حرف ال(f) الى حرف(v) وإضافة (es) بمعنى (ves)

Scarf ______ scarfs/scarves _______ وشاح
Dwarf ______ dwarfs / dwarves _________ قزم/شيء صغير
wharf _______ wharfs / wharves _________ رصيف الميناء
Handkerchief _________ handkerchiefs / handkerchieves _________ محرمة/منديل

- الجمع الشاذ

Tooth _____ teeth _____ سن (أسنان)
Goose _____ geese _____ إوز
Foot _____ feet _____ قدم
Ox _____oxen _____ ثور
Child _____ children _______ طفل
Man ______ men ______ رجل
Woman _____ women _____ إمرأة
Mouse ______ mice _____ فأر
Louse _______ lice ____ قمل

- بعض الكلمات المهمة تأخذ نفس الشكل للجمع والمفرد يجب حفظهم

Aircraft _______ aircraft _______سفينة فضاء/طائرة
Deer ______ deer ________ أيل/غزال/ظبي
Fish _______ fish ________ سمك
Moose ________ moose ________ الموظ (غزال أمريكي ضخم)
Sheep ________ sheep _________ خروف/خراف/خرفان

Activity book – page 50

A page 50 **Use the documents on Student's Book page 32 to complete the itinerary.**

Best Travel Tours Itinerary: Visit to Egypt May 3th – 6th

May 3th	May 4th	May 4th
Leave 1) London: 10.15 am. Arrive Cairo: 2) _19.10_ shuttle bus to hotel: 8.00 p.m. Arrive hotel: 3) 20.35	morning Tour of the Pyramids Evening Dinner on never boat: 8.00 pm. Special menu costs 4)_£15_	Morning Egyptian Museum See the teasure of Tutankhamun! From 5)_9 a.m_ for lunch. Afternoon Relax at the hotel or go on a camel ride. Evening Sound and light show at the Pyramids (in English): 6) 9.30 p.m.

B Take turns asking and answering questions about ...

the plane   the shuttle bus   dinner on the boat
the museum   the sound and light show

What time does the plane leave?

It leaves at 10.15.

page 50 38 صوت **Listen and repeat. Then write each word in the correct column.**

rain	bag	platform	plane	pack	play	late	travel

/ eɪ /	/ æ /
rain مطر /يمطر	bag حقيبة
plane طائرة	platform منصة/ رصيف
play يلعب	pack يحزم/حزمة
late متأخر	travel يسافر

At the hotel – page 33 – في الفندق

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
porter	حمال / بواب	guest	زائر / نزيل / ضيف	receptionist	موظف الإستقبال
tourist	سائح	menu	قائمة	Hotel /həʊˈtel/	فندق
luggage	أمتعة	pillow	وسادة	phrase	عبارة
waiter	النادل	lift	مصعد	check	يتحقق
order	ترتيب	Give directions	يعطي أوامر	Ask for	يسأل
single room	غرفة لشخص واحد	reservation	حجز	Reception	مكتب استقبال
ask for	يسأل عن	send	يرسل	afraid	خائف

صوت 40

- Name as many items as you can in the photos of hotels in Baghdad.






- What are the people below doing? Describe the pictures with words from the box.

porter tourist luggage waiter pillow lift receptionist
guest menu check in order give directions ask for

1


2


3


4


1. reception(ist), luggage, check in, swimming pool, waiter, restaurant, order (a meal), bed, pillow, chair, curtain).

2. Conversation 1 - The woman is checking in to a hotel.
Conversation 2 - The guest is phoning hotel reception to ask for a pillow and some soap.
Conversation 3 - The couple are ordering breakfast.
Conversation 4 - The guest is asking the receptionist for directions.

❖ Modals for making polite requests Could you ...? / Can I have ...?

أفعال شرطية للقيام أو تقديم طلبات مهذبة

Making requests تقديم طلبات

	Saying yes	Saying no
Can I have ... ? Could I have ... ? Can you bring ... ? Could you tell me _.. . ? Would you send ... ?	Of course. طبعا Certainly. بالتأكيد	I'm afraid ... I'm sorry, but ...

❖ Polite request طلبات مهذبة

الموضوع نفسه للسادس أعدادي لاحظ معي نمط الاسئلة

- Could you + فعل مجرد ………..., please?
- Would you + فعل مجرد …………..., please?
- Can you + فعل مجرد …………..., please?
- May I / could I / can I / + فعل مجرد ………………, please?

❖ A request is when we ask someone for something. Since we are asking someone for help, it is important to be polite. We must avoid being too direct.
الطلب هو عندما نطلب من شخص ما شيئًا ما. نظراً لأننا نطلب المساعدة من شخص ما، فمن المهم أن تكون مهذبًا. يجب أن نتجنب أن نكون مباشرين للغاية.

examples of being too direct: أمثلة للأسلوب المباشر

- Give me your passport.
- show me your passport.

❖ الشكل في الامتحان / بعض الأمثلة التالية من وزاريات السادس أعدادي لان الموضوع نفسه

1. Give me your passport. (Make a request)
   Could you give me your passport, please?

2. (show me your passport). (Make a request)
   would you show me your passport, please?

3. (See your ticket). (Polite request)
   Can I see your ticket, please?

4. give me your name. (Polite request)
   Could you give me your name, please?

5. send up some soap. (Make a request)
   would you please send up some soap?

6. tell me where the museum is. (Polite request)
   Could you tell me where the museum is?

7. have a cooked breakfast. (Polite request)
   Could I have a cooked breakfast, please?

8. bring us some tea. (Polite request)
   Would you bring us some tea, please?

A page 51 41 صوت Listen to Conversations 3 and 4 again and tick the sentences you hear.

1 Could I have some toast, please? ✓
2 And can I have some jam as well? ✓
3 I'd like some orange juice. ☐
4 Would you bring us some tea, please? ✓
5 Could you tell me where the museum is? ✓
6 Do you know where the park is? ☐
7 Of course. ✓
8 Can you lend me that map? ☐

B page 51 42 صوت Put the dialogues in order.

I'm afraid we haven't got any more. We have apple and grape juice. 5
Yes, can you bring me a glass of orange juice? 4
I'll have an apple juice then. 6
Do you know what you'd like? 1
Yes, could I have a cooked breakfast, please? 2
Certainly. Would you like something to drink? 3

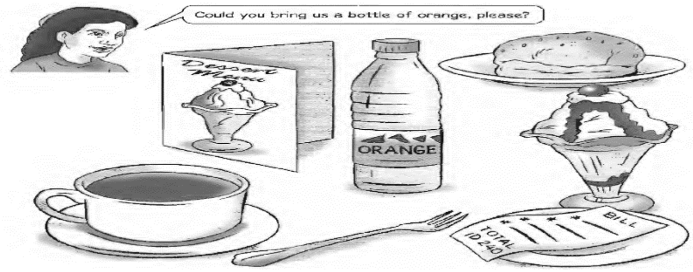
Yes, of course. 5
Yes. It's John Adams. 3
Good morning. I have a reservation for two nights. 1
Could you give me your name, please? 2
Would you fill out this form, please, Mr. Adams? 4

At eight o'clock in the evening. 6
Could you tell me when it opens? 3
Yes, but I'm afraid it's closed at the moment. 2
Can I buy a newspaper at the gift shop? 1
At half past nine. 4
And when does it close? 5

42 صوت Listen and check your answers.

C page 52 Work in pairs. Imagine you are in a restaurant. Practise asking the waiter for the items in the pictures.

Bread roll لفة خبز(صمون)
Fork شوكة
Bill فاتورة
Orange juice عصير البرتقال
Ice-cream مثلجات
Cup of tea/coffee كوب شاي/ قهوة



Where is it? – page 34 – أين هي؟

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Avenue /ˈæv(ə)njuː/	طريق مشجر عريض	near	قريب / بقرب	Main street	شارع رئيسي
just past	بعد	aquarium	حوض سمك	football pitch	ملعب كرة قدم
around the corner	من حول الزاوية	newsstand	كشك بيع الصحف	park	متنزه / حديقة
five minutes away	على بعد خمس دقائق	ice-cream stand	كشك بيع المثلجات	baker	خباز
museum	متحف	Post office	مكتب البريد	chemist	صيدلي / كيميائي
library	مكتبة	Bus stop	موقف باص	Train station	محطة القطار

صوت 43

Language for giving directions

مهم جدا الاستماع للصوتيات 43

● 43 A hotel porter is giving people directions. Match the questions and answers, then listen and check.


2 **A** Excuse me, how far is the football pitch from here?


3 **B** Could you tell me where the bus stop is?


1 **C** Excuse me, where's the train station?


4 **D** Excuse me, where's the nearest restaurant?



1 Go along Main Street. It's on the right, just past the car park.

2 It's about five minutes away. Turn left on Bank Street and go straight on until you reach the river. It's on the left.

3 Yes. It's around the corner. Just turn right on Bank Street and you'll see it.

4 It's on Park Avenue, near the cinema. Go along this street and turn left on River Road. It's on the right, opposite the museum.



❖ جمل واسئلة وعبارات للتمرن

- Could you tell me where the park is?
- Excuse me. Is the sports shop far from here?
- Excuse me, where's the fire station?
- Excuse me, how far is the football pitch from here?
- Could you tell me where the bus stop is?
- Excuse me., where's the train station?
- Excuse me, where's the nearest restaurant?

- It's along this street on the right, near the library. إنه على طول هذا الشارع
- It's near the bank / the book shop انه قريب من
- It's about five minutes away. إنه على بعد حوالي خمس دقائق.
- Turn left انعطف لليسار
- Turn right انعطف يمينا
- Go straight اذهب بشكل مباشر
- It's around the corner انها حول من الزاوية
- it's on the right. opposite the museum. انها على اليمين. مقابل المتحف.
- it's on the left. انه على اليسار.
- It's just over there, opposite the hotel. إنه هناك فقط، مقابل الفندق.

❖ الشكل في الامتحان (في حال تم طلب إعطاء اتجاه فانت حر في استخدام ما تريد قوله)

- Could you tell me where the park is? (Give direction)
  Go straight, it's on the right just past the bank.
- Could you tell me where the bus stop is? (Give direction)
  It's over there, opposite the hotel.
- Excuse me., where's the train station? (Give direction)
  It's along this street on the right, near the car park.

A page 53 Look at the map on Student's Book page 34. Complete the dialogues with sentences from the box. The people are in front of the department store.

about five minutes away	just past the chemist's	near the hotel It's	around the corner

A: Excuse me, where's the newsstand?
B: 1) It's around the corner Turn right on River Road.
A: Could you tell me where the bakery is?
B: Of course. Go along Main Street. Turn right on Bank Street. The bakery is on your right, 2) just past the chemist's
A: Excuse me, could you tell me where the ice-cream stand is?
B: Yes, it's on the corner of Main Street and Bank Street, 3) near the hotel
A: Excuse me, is the cafe far from here?
B: No, it's only 4) about five minutes away Turn right on River Road, turn left on Park Avenue, then go straight on.

B page 53 44 صوت Look at the map in the Studentطs Book. Imagine you are at the hotel. Listen to the directions and write the names of the places (1 to 4).

A = 3 (school)
B = 4 (theme park متنزه، مدينة ترفيهية)
C = 2 (sports shop)
D = 1 (fire station)

C page 53 45 صوت Listen and repeat some of the words from this unit. They all have the sound /ə/. This is one of the most common sounds in English.

again	Arabic	around	baker	corner	porter	river	waterfall

D page 53 Write three more words with /ə/. Check the pronunciation in a dictionary.

teacher, brother, sister, about, under

A guidebook – page 35 – كتيب إرشادي

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Monument /ˈmɒnjʊm(ə)nt/	نصب / تمثال	transport	المواصلات	century	مئة عام / قرن
gift	هدية مجانية	crowded	مزدحما	dirty	متسخ
present	هدية / المضارع	wide	واسع	dark	داكن / مظلم
Travel around	يسافر حول	triangular	الثلاثي	huge	تسربت
ancient /ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt/	قديمة جدا / عتيق	outside	في الخارج	step	خطوة
At the front	في المقدمة	rest	راحة	marble	رخام
Magnificent / mægˈnɪfɪs(ə)nt/	عظيم	politicians	سياسة	imagine	يتصور
ruins / ˈruːɪnz/	أثار / حطام	temple	معبد	fountain	نافورة
cappuccino / ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/	كابتشينو	terrace	شرفة	dome	قبة
columns / ˈkɒləmz/	الأعمدة	pleasant /ˈplez(ə)nt/	ممتع / جذاب	guidebook	دليل

- a monument to visit — ‘What to see’
- a place to buy gifts — ‘Shops and markers’
- a restaurant — ‘Food and drink’
- a hotel — ‘Where to stay’
- how to travel around — ‘Transport’



It's a huge, busy square, with three magnificent **fountains**. It is usually crowded because it is a nice place to walk or sit outside a café and have a cappuccino. There are often people selling toys and gifts.



They were built in the 18th century. They are very wide and sometimes decorated with colourful flowers. Above the steps are **terraces** where you can stop and look down. It is a pleasant place to sit and rest in the sun, or watch the world go by.



It was built in 118 AD. There are eight **columns** at the front. From the outside the roof looks triangular, but when you are inside you can see that it is actually a dome. The building has just one hole in the roof to let in light. The floor is made of marble. Many kings of Italy are buried there.



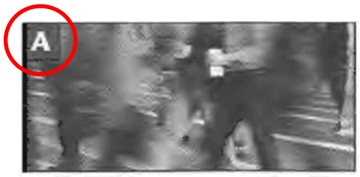
This is where you can see the vast **ruins** of the most important buildings of ancient Rome. In Roman times this was a very busy area. Some of the buildings were temples. Others were places where politicians went to vote on laws. There may be only stones left, but you can still imagine what it was like 2,000 years ago.

❖ Descriptive sentences. جمل وصفية

- They are very wide
- It is huge
- It has eight columns
- It is crowded
- There are often people selling toys and gifts.

A page 54 Find the words on Student's Book page 35, then circle the correct picture.

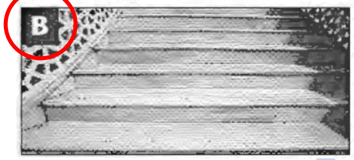
1. crowded
مزدحم



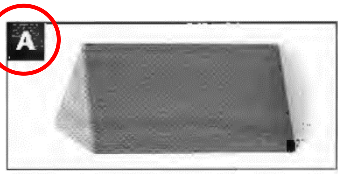


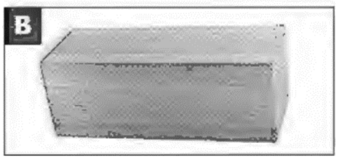
2. wide
واسع





3. triangular
مثلث





4. ancient
عتيق



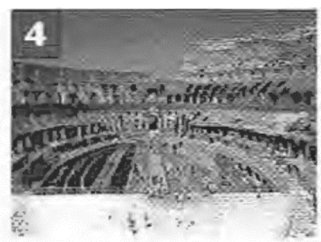


B page 54 Look at the pictures. Use the words in the box or other words you know to write sentences about the pictures. Read one of your sentences to the class. Can they guess which picture it is?









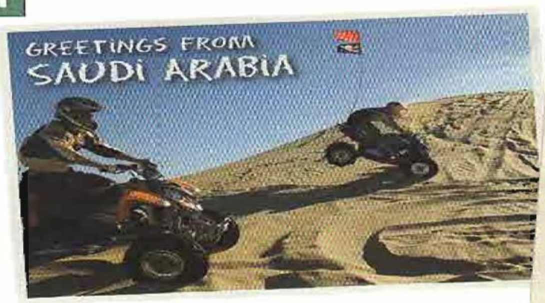
Ancient عتيق	dirty متسخ	noisy مثير للضوضاء	quiet هادئ	tall طويل	dark مظلم

- It is huge = 4
- It is ancient = 4
- There are columns = 2
- It has columns = 2
- It is new = 2
- It is quit = 3
- It is dark = 3
- It is usually crowded. = 1
- It is noisy = 1

Writing home – page 36 – الكتابة عن الأمور المميزة والحماسية

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
huge	ضخم	crowded	مزدحم	quad bike	دراجة نارية رباعية
spend	يقضي	pretty	جميل	show	يظهر
As you know	كما تعلم	improve	يتحسن	cycling	ركوب الدراجة
Sounds (v)	يبدو	stick	عصا	weather	طقس / جو
warm	دافئ	Lots of	الكثير من	art	فن
beach	شاطئ	Best wishes	أفضل التمنيات	diving	غطس
permission	اذن	breathing equipment	معدات التنفس	Underwater	تحت الماء
waterproof	مضاد للماء	prefer	يفضل	parents	الوالدان / الأهل
postcard	بطاقة بريدية	paint	يرسم	sand	رمل

1



Dear Huda,
I've been having a great time here in Saudi Arabia. Yesterday we went riding on quad bikes. It was loads of fun and the desert is really pretty. I'll show you some pictures when I get home.
Christine

Huda Hamyadi
PO Box 202
Baghdad
Iraq

2

From: Mahmoud
To: Bradley
Subject: Hello from England!
Attachments: Me on the River Thames.jpg
Add
Default Font | Text Size

Hi Bradley,

How are you? I'm fine. As you know, we're spending three weeks in England. I've been speaking English every day. I think I am improving. We spent last week in Oxford. We went cycling and punting on the river. Do you know what punting is? You get in a boat and push it forward with a stick. It sounds easy but it isn't (see picture!). I fell in the water once, but it wasn't too bad because the weather was really warm.

Now we are in London. We've been visiting lots of monuments and museums. My favourite is the British Museum. It's really huge and it has a lot of interesting Egyptian art. I think you would like it too, since you are interested in Egypt and pharaohs.

I hope you're having fun too. Have you been going to the beach? I'll go with you when we get home.

Best wishes,
Mahmoud

Present perfect continuous
Grammar and function reference p.97

- I've been speaking English every day.
- Have you been going to the beach?

More examples

- Postcard: I've been having a great time here in Saudi Arabia.
- Email: We've been visiting lots of monuments and museums.

❖ present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

	form (الصيغة)الشكل	example مثال
مثبت affirmative	I, we, you, they / He, she, it (فاعل) + have / has + been + V(ing)	She has been studying.
نفي negative	I, we, you, they / He, she, it (فاعل) + haven't / hasn't + been + V(ing)	She hasn't been studying.
question سؤال	Have / has + I, we, you, they / He, she, it (فاعل) + been + V(ing)…?	has She been studying?
مع أدوات الاستفهام	أداة الاستفهام + have/has + فاعل + been + V(ing) ….?	What has She been doing?

1. Use the present perfect continuous when you want to describe an action that started in the past which hasn't finished and/or took a long time. (unfinished action) (the same use of present perfect simple)

1. استخدم المضارع التام المستمر عندما تريد وصف حدث أو فعل بدأ في الماضي ولم ينته و / أو استغرق وقتًا طويلاً. (عمل غير مكتمل) (نفس استخدام المضارع التام البسيط)

- I have been working here for three years. (How long have been working here?)
- Have you been studying English for long?
- I have been waiting for an hour.
- I've been living in Mosul for two years.
- I've been living in Baghdad since 2019.

2. Use the present perfect continuous to say what you have been doing. (finished actions)
Actions which recently stopped (though the whole action can be unfinished) and have a result, which we can often see, hear, or feel, in the present. We don't use a time word here. (indefinite)

2. استخدم المضارع التام المستمر لتقول ما كنت تفعله. (حدث منتهي)
الفعل او الحدث الدي توقف مؤخرًا (على الرغم من أن الفعل أو الحدث بأكمله يمكن أن يكون غير مكتمل) ولها نتيجة، والتي غالبًا ما نراها أو نسمعها أو نشعر بها في الوقت الحاضر. نحن لا نستخدم كلمة زمنية هنا. بمعني غير محدد في الماضي لان المحدد في الماضي يكون ماضي بسيط

- Have you been cooking? it smells good.
- I'm so tired, I've been studying.
- I've been running, so I'm really hot.
- Since I arrived in Rome, I have been visiting museums every day.

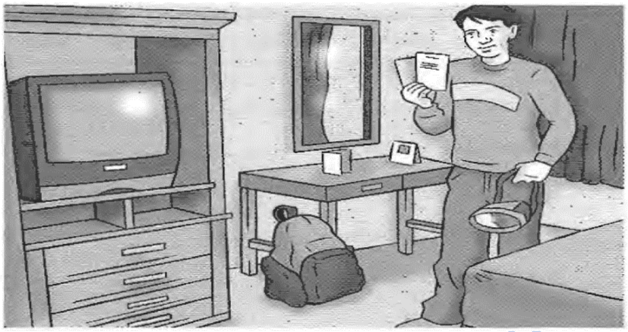
➢ Again, similar use with present perfect simple.
The present perfect simple focuses on the result of the action,
whereas the present perfect continuous focuses on the action itself.

مرة أخرى، استخدام مشابه مع المضارع التام البسيط.
يركز المضارع التام البسيط على نتيجة الفعل،
بينما يركز المضارع التام المستمر على الفعل نفسه.

- I'm so tired, I've been studying. (the focus is on the action(studying)
- I have lost my keys. (so, I can't start my car) the focus is on the result.

مقارنة بين الزمنين للفهم أكثر للتحدث بهما	
present perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	**present perfect continuous** مضارع تام مستمر
Focuses on the result (the action is completed) يركز على النتيجة (اكتمل الفعل او الحدث)	**Focuses on the activity (the action itself)** يركز على النشاط (الفعل نفسه)
I have missed my plane home. He has left the school. (He is no longer at the school.)	I'm so tired, I've been studying.
Describes a completed action يصف حدثا مكتمل	**Describes an activity which may continue** يصف نشاطًا قد يستمر
We have brought too much luggage on this trip. I have eaten lunch. so, let's go out. I have painted the room. Would you like to see it?	He has been walking in the park since twelve o'clock. I have been living in Basra since 2018.
Says 'How many' 'How much' يقول "كم للعدد" "كم للكمية"	**Says 'how long'** يقول "كم من الوقت"
We have seen three museums in three days. She has drunk too much coffee today.	I have been working here for three years.
	When we can see evidence of recent activity عندما نتمكن من رؤية دليل على نشاط حديث
	I'm so tired, I've been studying. I've been running, so I'm really hot. Have you been cooking? it smells good.
	emphasize that something is temporary يؤكد أن شيئًا ما مؤقت
	I have been staying in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home. I have been studying a lot recently.

A page 55 **Hamid wants to go diving. Use the words to make sentences about what he has already done and what he hasn't done yet.**



❖ Revise present perfect مراجعة

- Revise yet and already by talking about what you have already done or not done yet so far in the day
- e.g.,
  - I have already eaten breakfast.
  - I have already taught two classes.
  - I haven't finished marking the homwork yet.
  - I haven't eaten lunch yet.
  - I haven't been shopping yet.

- **already is usually positioned between have and the past participle,** موقعها بين المساعد والتصريف الثالث
- **while yet always goes at the end of a sentence.** موقعها في نهاية الجملة

- **the ticks mean Hamid has already done the things.** علامات الصح تعني انه قام بهم مسبقا
- **and the crosses mean he hasn't done them yet.** علامات الخطأ تعني بانه لم يقم بهم بعد

1 buy a diving mask ✓
He has already bought a diving mask.
2 buy a book about diving X
He hasn't bought a book about diving yet.
3 watch a video about diving ✓
He has already watched a video about diving.
4 ask his parents for permission ✓
He has already asked his parents for permission.
5 rent the breathing equipment X
He hasn't rented the breathing equipment yet.
6 practise swimming underwater ✓
He has already practised swimming underwater.
7 find a diving teacher X
He hasn't found a diving teacher yet.
8 buy a waterproof camera X
He hasn't bought a waterproof camera yet.

B page 56 **What else have Christine and her family been doing on their holiday? Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

Visiting يزور learning يتعلم eating يأكل swimming يسبح taking يأخذ

1 We have been _ eating__ good food.
2 We haven't been ___ swimming___ in the pool because we prefer the beach.
3 I haven't been ___ taking___ pictures because I forgot my camera.
4 My sister has been ___ learning____ to sail.
5 My parents have been ___ Visiting____ museums.

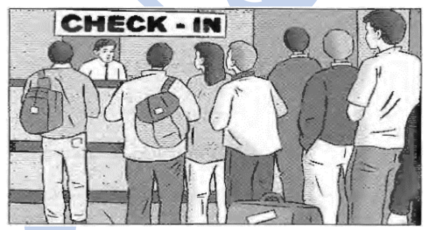
C page 56 **Make sentences about what the people have been doing.**



Example: They / write I postcards
They have been writing pastcards.



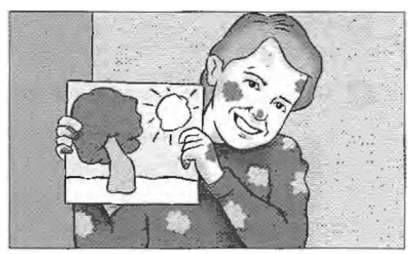
He / swim / in the pool
1. He has been swimming in the pool.



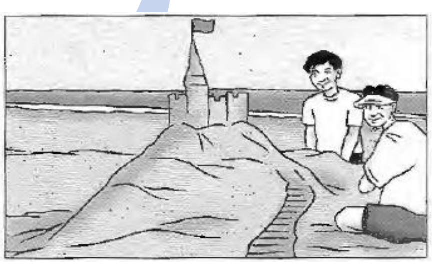
They/ wait / for an hour
2. They have been waiting for an hour.



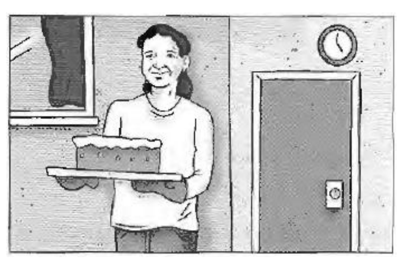
He/ play / tennis
3. He has been playing tennis.



He/ paint
4. He has been painting.



They / play / in the sand
5. They have been playing in the sand.



6. She has been cooking.

D page 57 Think about a place you have visited, in Iraq or in another country.
Write notes to answer the questions.

Where did you stay? in Abu Dhabi.
What did it look like? amazing
What was the weather like? The weather was hot
Who were you with? Nobody
What did you see? I saw the desert
What did you do? Rode a quad bike
What did you like best? The Iraqi museum

❖ الواجب البيتي 57 انشاء الوحدة الثالثة مهم جدا أكتب بطاقة بريدية أو بريدا الكترونيا

What are the main differences between postcards and emails?

- postcards are more formal رسمي اكثر, postcards include pictures, postcards take longer to arrive,
- emails are more personal شخصي.

from: Ahmed

To: Abdullah

Subject: Hello from UAE!

Attachment: Me on deserts of The United Arab Emirates

Hi Abdullah:
How are you? As you know, I'm spending three weeks on the deserts of the UAE. I have been learning how to ride a quad bike. It sounds easy but it isn't and I think I am getting the hang of it. I spent last week in Abu Dhabi. The weather is very hot here in the UAE.

Now I am in Dubai. I have been visiting lots of monuments and museums. My favourite is the Iraqi Museum. It's really huge and it has a lot of interesting artifacts from Iraqi civilizations. I think you would like it too.

I hope you're having fun too. Have you been going to the cinema? I'll go with you when I get home.

Best wishes,
Ahmed

الترجمة
مرحبا عبد الله:
كيف حالك؟ كما تعلم، أنا أقضي ثلاثة أسابيع في صحراء الإمارات. لقد كنت أتعلم كيفية ركوب دراجة رباعية. يبدو الأمر سهلاً ولكنه ليس كذلك وأعتقد أنني بدأت أُتقن قيادتها. قضيت الأسبوع الماضي في أبو ظبي. الطقس حار جداً هنا في الامارات.

أنا الآن في دبي. لقد كنت أقوم بزيارة الكثير من الآثار والمتاحف. المفضل لدي هو المتحف العراقي. إنه ضخم حقًا ويحتوي على الكثير من القطع الأثرية المثيرة للاهتمام من الحضارات العراقية. أعتقد أنك ستحبه أيضًا.

أتمنى أن تكون مستمتعًا أيضًا. هل كنت تذهب الى السينما؟ سأذهب معك عندما أصل إلى المنزل.

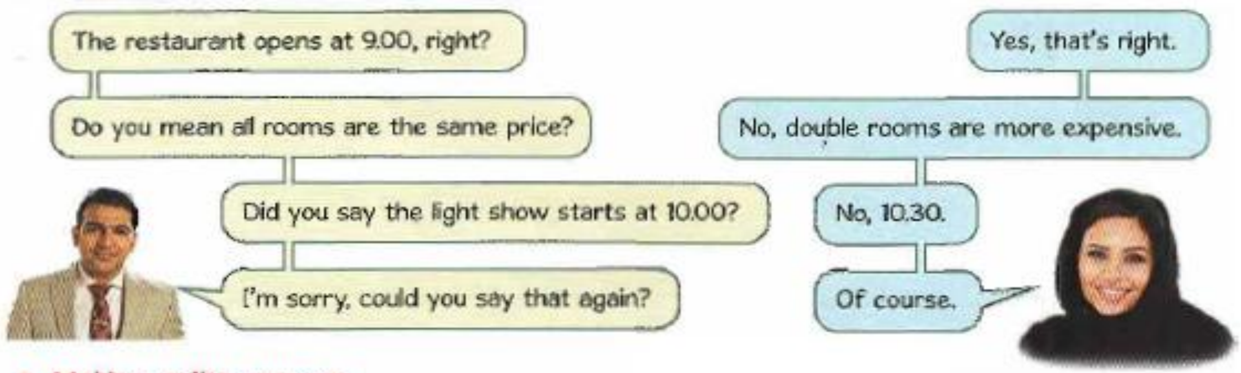
أفضل التمنيات،
أحمد

Round up

UNIT 3
Revision
AB 58/59

Here are some of the things you practised in Unit 3. Discuss each item with a partner. Take it in turns to give another example.

- Names of places
  - the Great Pyramids
  - Italy
  - the Colorado River
- Using the present perfect with *ever*, *never*, *yet* and *already*
  - Have you ever been to Australia?
  - I have never seen a buffalo.
  - I have already bought some postcards.
  - He hasn't written to his friends yet.
- Using the present simple to talk about timetables
  - The plane from Baghdad arrives at 2.00.
  - When does the film start?
- Checking and confirming information



- Making polite requests
  - Can I have a coffee, please?
  - Could you tell me when the boat leaves?
  - Would you help me with my suitcase?
  - Of course.
  - Certainly.
  - I'm afraid …
- Saying where things are
  - The hotel is just past the cinema.
  - There's an ice-cream stand around the corner.
  - The museum is near the restaurant.
  - The pyramids are 15 minutes away.
- Saying what you have been doing (the present perfect continuous)
  - I have been learning how to ride a quad bike.
  - Have you been swimming a lot?

Test ↳ AB 59–62

Revision

A page 58

Revision

A Unscramble the names of five places from the unit and match them with the pictures.











1 heT reGat yramiPd
The Great Pyramid **D**

2 tehonnegeS
Stonehenge **B**

3 Teh oClorаod ivrRe
The Colorado River **A**

4 ianHgng aGrndse
Hanging Gardens **C**

5 heT ahnipsS pestS
The Spanish Steps **E**

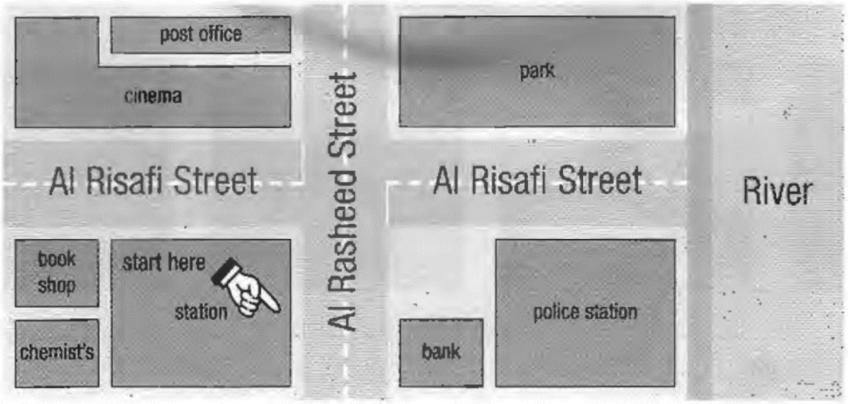
B page 59 Write sentences about what John has been doing. Use a word from each box.

Snowboarding swimming reading studying waiting	for two hours English a book in Arabic in France in the sea

- John has been studying English/a book in Arabic for two hours.
- John has been swimming in the sea.
- John has been reading a book in Arabic for two hours.
- John has been snowboarding in France.
- John has been waiting for two hours.

Test

A page 59 **Use the words in the box to complete the directions. You are at the station.**



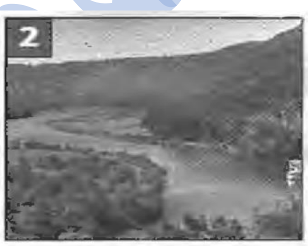
just past	around the corner	near	five minutes away

Excuse me. Is the river far from here?
River
No. You can walk to the river. It's only 1) five minutes away
Can you tell me where the book shop is?
Of course. It's 2) around the corner on Water Street.
Is there a post office near here?
Yes, there is. It's on Al Rasheed Street, 3) just past the cinema.
Do you know where the police station is?
Yes, it's over there, 4) near the bank

B page 60 **Write the words under the correct pictures.**

guidebook دليل	return ticket تذكرة عودة	ruins اثار	gate بوابة
platform رصيف محطة القطار	single room غرفة لشخص واحد	river نهر	fountain نافورة

1 
fountain

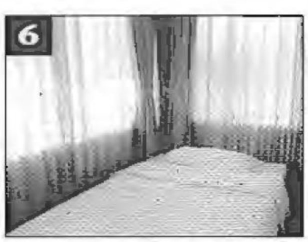
2 
river

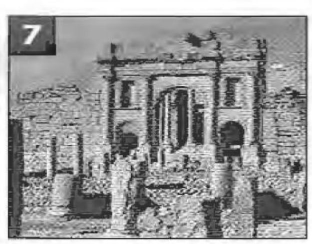
3 

gate

4 
guidebook

5 
return ticket

6 
single room

7 
ruins

8 
platform

C page 61 **Read the extracts from a guidebook about Cairo and answer the questions.**

Places to stay

There are many different types of hotels in Cairo. Some are very close to the Nile and have a view of the Pyramids. The best ones have big rooms, a restaurant and a swimming pool. But they 'can be expensive. A double room in a big hotel costs about 500 Egyptian pounds. There are some. cheap hotels near the Egyptian Museum, but they don't have swimming pools and some rooms don't have showers.

Museums and monuments

The Egyptian Museum. has the treasure of Tutankhamun. You can also see mummies there. The museum ticket is 20 Egyptian pounds, but you have to buy a separate ticket to see the mummies. Museum hours. are 9.00 a.m.- 6.00 p.m.

The Pyramids are the most interesting monuments to see in Egypt. the Great Pyramid is the largest one in Egypt. You should come early so you can walk around the Pyramids before it gets too hot. If you come in the Evening you can see a sound and light show. The shows are in different languages and start at 8.30, 9.39 and 1030.

Things to do

There are many fun things to do in Cairo. You can go for a camel ride .to the Pyramids or In the desert. Camel rides are 90 minutes long, and cost about 40 Egyptian pounds. You can also go for a boat ride on the Nile. You can go for a 30-minute boat ride on a small_ boat, or go for half the day and see different places near the Nile. You can even rent your own boat for 20 Egyptian pounds.

1 **What are the best hotels in Cairo like?**
They have big rooms, a restaurant and a swimming pool.

2 **What do you need to do to see the mummies?**
Go to the Egyptian Museum and buy a separate ticket.

3 **Why is it a good idea to go to the Pyramids early?**
Because if it gets late it is too hot to walk around.

4 **What is special about the Great Pyramid?**
It's the largest pyramid in Egypt.

5 **What fun things are there to do in Cairo?**
Go for a camel ride or a boat ride.

6 **Where can you go for a boat ride?**
On the Nile.

D page 62

Dear Nazar,

I have been in Egypt for a week now. I'm really enjoying my holiday. I 1) **have been seeing/see/**have seen a lot of new things. Yesterday we went to Giza and 2) **have seen/**saw**/will see** the Great Pyramid. We are going back tonight for a sound and light show. The show 3) starts **/has started /start** at 10 .30 so I am resting in my hotel this afternoon. Tomorrow we can go for a camel ride. I 4) have never been**/was never/has never been** on a camel before, and I haven't decided whether to go or not. I 5) **swam/was swimming/**have been swimming every day in the hotel pool and I 6) We already got**/have already got/am already got** a tan. It's very hot in Egypt! I'm coming home next week. Could you pick me up at the airport? My plane 7) leaves**/left/has been leaving** Cairo at 10 .00 and 8) **has been arriving/**arrives**/arrive** at 3.00.

See you soon.

Your friend,

Hayder

❖ الانشاء التالي أيضا مطلوب للتحريري من الوحدة الثالثة

E page 62 **Imagine you are on holiday in a real or imaginary place. Write a postcard or e-mail to friend. Say what you have been doing and what the place is like. Use words like first, and, so, next, then, finally to help the reader understand. Use adverbs like almost really, completely to make the postcard or e-mail more interesting.**



From: Ali
To: Ahmed

Dear Ahmed:

I am emailing you now from Giza in Egypt. I am on holiday. I came here to see Giza Pyramids. They are really gorgeous. I have seen a lot of beautiful places. You know, there are so many places to visit here the museum the wonderful market not only the pyramids. Since I arrived in Giza, I have been visiting museums every day.

When I reached Giza, of course, the first thing in my mind was to see the pyramids. Then I went to ride camels. I have been riding camels for a week. Yet, yesterday I almost fell off from its back, finally, I went back to my hotel.

I would love to know what you have been doing in this summer as well.

Email me soon.
Ali.

من: علي
إلى: أحمد

عزيزي أحمد:

أرسل إليك بريدًا إلكترونيًا الآن من الجيزة في مصر. أنا في عطلة. جئت إلى هنا لمشاهدة أهرامات الجيزة. هم حقا رائعون. لقد رأيت الكثير من الأماكن الجميلة. كما تعلم، هناك العديد من الأماكن التي يمكنك زيارتها هنا المتحف، السوق الرائع ليس فقط الأهرامات. منذ وصولي إلى الجيزة، كنت أزور المتاحف كل يوم.

عندما وصلت إلى الجيزة، بالطبع، كان أول شيء في ذهني هو رؤية الأهرامات. ثم ذهبت لركوب الجمال. أمارس ركوب الجمال منذ أسبوع. ومع ذلك، بالأمس كدت أسقط من ظهره، وأخيراً عدت إلى فندقي.

أود أن أعرف ما كنت تقوم بفعله في هذا الصيف أيضًا.

أرسل لي بريدًا إلكترونيًا قريبًا.
علي.

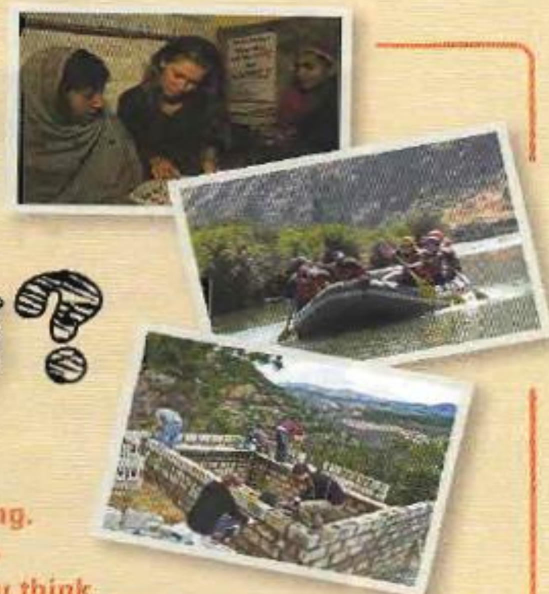
The gap year – page 40 – إجازة دراسية(مطلوب تحريري)

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Synonym / ˈsɪnənɪm/	مرادف الكلمة	charity	الاعمال الخيرية	pyramids	الاهرام
Whitewater rafting	رياضة قوارب الشلالات النهرية	vaccination	تلقيح	Gap year	
Antonym / ˈæntənɪm/	معنى متناقض للكلمة	rise	يرتفع / يصعد	young	
informative	غنيا بالمعلومات	visitors	الزائرين	Topic sentences	

Present continuous for changing situations

- What is the article for? Who should read it? Read and find out.

IS A GAP YEAR FOR YOU?



The number of people taking a gap year is rising. What is a gap year? It is time you take off from school or work to do something different. If you think this sounds like a good idea, you are not alone. In 2013, about 250,000 people between the ages of 16 and 25 took a gap year in the UK.

If you want to take a gap year, you have to decide what to do. There are many possibilities. Some people choose to work with charity organizations. They help build houses for people who have no money, or teach in countries where there aren't enough local teachers. Many people decide to learn a new sport, like whitewater rafting. Others use the time to see the world. The number of British teenagers travelling far from home during their gap year is going up. The top five areas for British teenagers to go to now are Tibet, Indonesia, Taiwan, Eastern Europe and Canada.

It is important to plan your gap year well. Learning a new sport is not easy to do. Find an organization that can teach you, and help you get the right safety gear. If you decide to travel to another country, learn as much as you can about the country before you go. Find out if you need any vaccinations, and what type of clothing you should take. There are hundreds of organizations that can help you plan well.

Taking a gap year has many advantages. You can decide what you like and what you are good at. You can also learn things that will help you find a good job when you get home. For example, a gap year is a good time to learn or practise a language. And if you travel, a gap year gives you a chance to meet new people and see the world.

A page 63 Write the letter of the paragraph where you think you will find each fact. Then read the article.

1 People who take a gap year often leave their country. Paragraph 2

2 In 2004, about 250,000 young people decided to take a gap year in the UK. Paragraph 1

3 People who take a gap year can learn things that help them get a good job. Paragraph 4

4 There are a lot of organizations that can help young people plan their gap year. Paragraph 3

B page 63 Read the article again and answer the questions.

الأسئلة التالية مطلوبة نصا ضمن قطع الكتاب

1 What kinds of things do young people do during a gap year? ما هي أنواع الأشياء التي يقوم بها الشباب خلال الاجازة الدراسية؟

They work with charities (e.g., building houses or teaching}, learn new sports or travel.

إنهم يعملون مع المؤسسات الخيرية (على سبيل المثال، بناء المنازل أو التدريس)، أو تعلم رياضات جديدة أو السفر.

2 What do you need to do before you take a gap year? ماذا عليك أن تفعل قبل أن تأخذ إجازة دراسية؟

Plan the year well. خطط العام بشكل جيد.

3 What are the advantages of taking a gap year? ما هي ايجابيات أخذ إجازة دراسية؟

It helps you to find out what you like and what you are good at. You can learn things, meet people and see the world.

يساعدك على معرفة ما تحب وما الذي تجيده. يمكنك تعلم الأشياء ومقابلة الناس ورؤية العالم.

4 Would you like to take a gap year? Why/Why not? هل تريد أن تأخذ إجازة دراسية؟ لماذا / لما لا؟

No, I already know what I am good at. لا، أنا أعرف بالفعل ما أجيده.

C page 63 Work with a partner. Write a synonym and two antonyms for rise.

الكلمات التالية مهم نصا ضمن الاملاء

rise يرتفع يزداد / يصعد → synonym: go up مرادف antonyms: fall, go down معنى متناقض

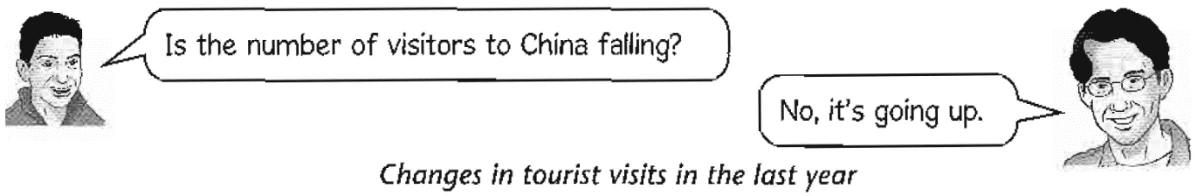
D page 63 Work in pairs. Student A: Use the words in Exercise C to ask and answer questions and complete your table with arrows. Student B: Turn to page 64.

Changes in tourist visits in the last year

Country	Number of visitors
France	↗
Spain	↗
United States	↘

Country	Number of visitors
China	↗
Mexico	↘
Italy	↘

Student B: Use the words in Exercise C to ask and answer questions and complete your table with arrows.



Changes in tourist visits in the last year

Country	Number of visitors
France	↗
Spain	↗
United States	↘

Country	Number of visitors
Chin	↗
Mexico	↘
Italy	↘

A pilot's job – page 41 – عمل الطيار

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Co-pilot	مساعد الطيار	flight	رحلة	decision	قرار
pilot	طيار	plane	طائرة	safe	أمن
Radio interviewer	مذيع / مقابل	exciting	مثير للحماس	check	يتحقق
On-the-job training	في تدريب العمل	miss	يشتاق	Seat belt	حزام الامان

صوت 46 / 47

Can / could/ Have to / don't have to ….. for ability and obligation

هل تستطيع / يجب / ليس عليك ….. للقدرة والالتزام

حل صوت 46

The speakers are a radio interviewer and a pilot.

الحل الثاني

8 Tripoli 3 Ankara 1 Abu Dhabi 4 Beirut 2 Amman 7 Sana'a 6 Dubai 5 Dammam

- Ask a partner about the flights on December 10th.



A page 64 صوت 47 Listen to the first part of the interview again and answer the questions.

1 What can pilots do that many people can't do at work?
They can go to different countries and see new things.
2 What could Mohammed do before becoming a pilot that he can't do now?
Spend a lot of time with his friends and family.
3 What are the disadvantages of being a pilot?
Being away from home (spending less time with friends and family, missing family and not being at home for children's birthdays).
4 What do the other members of the flight team do?
Co-pilot: helps fly the plane and makes sure the plane has been checked before the flight; Flight attendants: help passengers, greet them and help them find their seats, bring them food and drink, make sure they wear seat belts, give safety information.

B page 64 صوت 48 Listen to the end of the interview. Tick (✓) what pilots have to do.

1 go to a special school	✓	5 have perfect eyesight	
2 get a lot of practice	✓	6 be very strong	
3 speak many languages		7 stay healthy	✓
4 learn English	✓	8 call the airline when they are ill	✓

❖ الواجب البيتي صحيفة 64

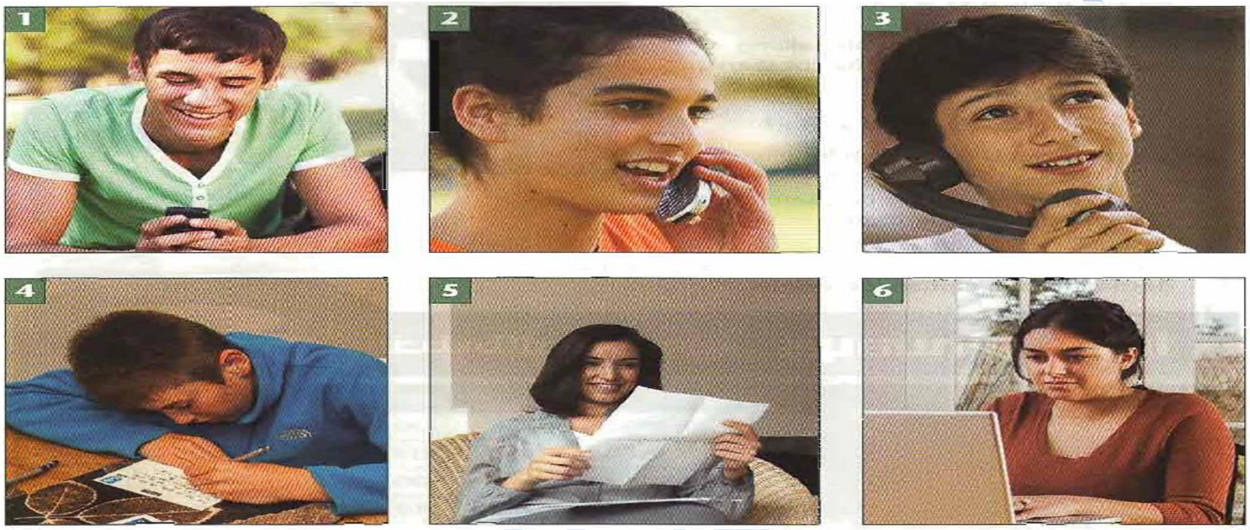
Think of a job you would like to know more about. Write four questions.
Do some research to find the answers to your questions.

Greetings – page 42 – التحيات(ترحيب)

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
Mobile phone / ˈməʊbaɪl/	موبايل	text	نص	contact / ˈkɒntækt/	يتصل
equipment /ɪˈkwɪpm(ə)nt/	معدات	Classmate	زميل في الصف	In my opinion	في رأيي
communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/	يتواصل	cheap	رخيص	postcard	بطاقة بريدية
special / ˈspeʃ(ə)l/	خاص	expensive	غال الثمن	letters	حروف/رسائل
Immediately /ɪˈmiːdɪətlɪ/	فورا	reason	سبب	Leave a message	يترك رسالة

صوت 49

- **Which of these communication methods do you use?**



- صوت 49 **What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones? Write your ideas in your notebook. Then listen and see if the speakers had the same ideas.**

Advantages of mobiles: useful for reaching someone if you have a problem, parents can contact their children, can leave messages.
Disadvantages of mobiles: expensive, not really necessary, don't work everywhere, mobile phone users are impolite - annoying when people leave them on in cinemas and restaurants.

- **Read the opinions below. Match each to one of the pictures above.**

5 A In my opinion, it's the best way to communicate because you can say as much as you want, and you don't need any special equipment.

1/4 B I don't like these because they don't say much.

1/6 C I think it's great because your message gets there immediately and it's very cheap.

- **Do you agree? Think of other reasons why you like or dislike these ways of communicating and write them in your Activity Book (Exercise B).**

THE WAY TEACHING IS MEANT TO BE
FADHIL ALQASSAP

A page 65 صوت 50 **Listen again. Draw a line to match each opinion with a reason.**

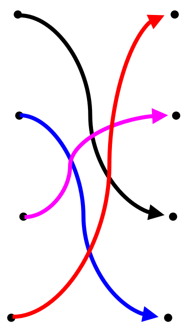
مهم جدا

1 You don't really need a mobile phone because

2 They are very useful.

3 In my opinion, parents like their children to have a mobile phone because

4 I think people with mobile phones are really impolite because



- they leave their phones on in the cinema and in restaurants.
- they like to know they can contact them any time.
- you see your friends and family every day.
- If you have a problem, you can call someone.

B page 65 **Work with a partner. Think of advantages and disadvantages. Make notes.**

	Advantages ايجابيات	Disadvantages سلبيات
Postcards بطائق بريدية	you can say as much as you want	People don't use it anymore/ it takes too much time to be received by others
Letters رسائل	you can say as much as you want	it takes too much time to be received by others as well
E-mail رسالة بريد الكتروني	More personal / You can send messages immediately	You can't send messages if there is no internet

C page 65 **Work in groups. Tell your classmates your opinions. Ask them what they think.**

Eid Al-Adha – page 43 – عيد الأضحى

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
visit	يزور	prayer	صلاة / دعاء	essay	مقال / مقالة
sacrifice	يضحي	poor	فقير	dress	يرتدي / ثوب/ فستان
goat	ماعز	Amusement Park	حديقة الملاهي	meat	لحم
mosque	جامع	festival	مهرجان	Share out	يشارك
gifts	هدايا	We thanked Allah	شكرنا الله	blessings	نِعَم
Stadium /ˈsteɪdɪəm/	ملعب/مدرج	prepare	يجهز	paragraph	فقرة

51 صوت

- **What do you know about Eid al-Adha?**








- **Look at Ahmed's notes for an essay about his visit. Are the notes complete sentences? Are they in order? Why do people write notes before writing an essay?**

✓ • visited cousin in Baghdad
✓ • during Eid al-Adha holidays
• sacrificed a goat
• shared the meat out - family, friends, poor
✓ • went to mosque for prayers
✓ • thanked Allah
✓ • prepared sweets the day before
✓ • dressed in new clothes
• visited family -and friends
• gave gifts
• gave money to the poor
• went to an amusement park

الحل

The notes are not complete sentences. They are not really in order. People write notes to help give them ideas before they write.

- **Read the beginning of Ahmed's essay. Which of his ideas did he use in the first paragraph?**

Last year, I went to stay with my cousins in Baghdad. It was the Eid al-Adha holidays and we had a great time! The day before Eid al-Adha, we prepared special sweets to give to our friends and family. On the morning of the holy festival, we dressed in our new clothes and went to the mosque for prayers. We thanked Allah for all our blessings.

- 51 صوت **Ahmed's second paragraph is about the rest of the day. What do you think it talks about? Listen and check. Then do Exercises A to C in the Activity Book.**

الحل

The second paragraph mentions visiting family and friends, giving gifts, eating the special food, giving food and money to the poor, going to an amusement park.

A page 65 **Read the second paragraph of Ahmed's essay and correct the five mistakes.**

تمرين مهم قد تستخدم نصا

After that, we went visit our family and friends. We gave them our gifts and we all ate the special food. There was so many to eat! My aunt and uncle take some of the meal to the poor people in the city and gave them money too. In the afternoon, my cousins and I went to an amusement park and go on all the rides. I has a fantastic day!

الحل

After that, we went <u>to</u> visit our family and friends. We gave them our gifts and we all ate the special

Much took

food. There was so ~~many~~ to eat! My aunt and uncle ~~take~~ some of the meal to the poor people in

the city and gave them money too. In the afternoon, my cousins and I went to an amusement

went had

park and ~~go~~ on all the rides. I ~~has~~ a fantastic day!

B page 66 **Make notes about an event you have seen in person or on television. You can use the questions to help you.**

What was the event?
We went to a staduim

Who was it for?
none

Where and when was it?
In Madrid last year

Did people eat or drink anything special?
popcorn

What did you see and hear?
A football match

Did people enjoy it?
yes

C page 66 **Write two paragraphs about the event from your notes.**

❖ انشاء الوحدة الرابعة: اكتب فقرتين عن حدث رأيته شخصيا او على التلفاز

Write two paragraphs about an event you have seen in person or on television.

اكتب فقرتين عن حدث رأيته شخصيا او على التلفاز

Last year, my cousin and I went to a football stadium to watch a football match between Barcelona and Real Madrid. The entire stadium was well decorated. The crowd started arriving, everyone wearing their team shirt and some holding banners. I was so excited that I forgot to bring something to eat until my cousin brought in some popcorn and orange juice.

After the match started, both teams were playing great. Every time a goal was scored, you could hear the whole stadium screaming, cheering and dancing with beautiful coordinated movements. The match ended in a draw, yet, it was the best day of my life.

في العام الماضي، ذهبت مع ابن عمي إلى ملعب لكرة القدم لمشاهدة مباراة كرة قدم بين برشلونة وريال مدريد. تم تزيين الملعب بأكمله بشكل جيد. بدأ الجمهور في الوصول، كل شخص يرتدي قميص فريقه وبعضهم يحمل لافتات. كنت متحمسا للغاية لدرجة أنني نسيت إحضار شيء لأكله حتى جاء ابن عمي ببعض الفشار وعصير البرتقال.

كان الفريقان يلعبان بشكل رائع. في كل مرة يتم فيها تسجيل هدف، كنت ستسمع المدرجات بأكمله يصرخون ويهتفون ويرقصون بحركات منسقة جميلة. انتهت المباراة بالتعادل بين الفريقين، رغم ذلك، كان أفضل يوم في حياتي.

❖ الواجب البيتي 66

Read your essay again and correct any mistakes you find. Write it out again.
Add some pictures of the event if you can.

Two cities – page 44 - مدينتان

الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
population	تعداد السكان	facilities	مرافق	Ancient	قديمة جدا
Describing places	وصف أماكن	spectacular	مذهل	modern	عصري / حديث
large	كبير	woods	غابات	winter	شتاء
city	مدينة	exciting	مثير	spring	ربيع

Making comparison عمل مقارنة

Present perfect simple and continuous. المضارع التام البسيط والمستمر

- **Student A: Use the information about Mosul to do Exercise A in the Activity Book.**

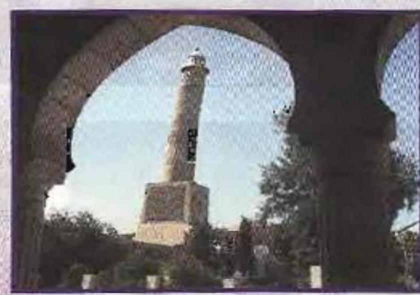
Mosul – General Introduction

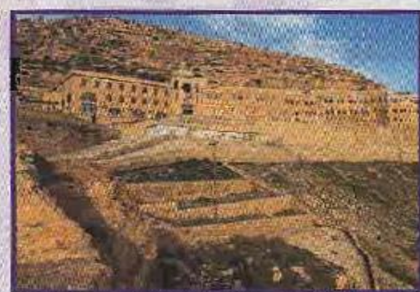
Mosul

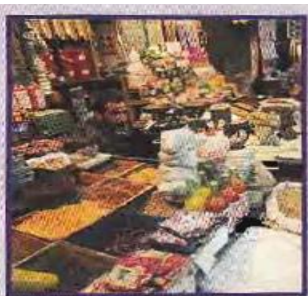
Mosul is the second largest city in Iraq and has a population of about 1.5 million' people. It is a very old city. It was built around 1800 BC and was a trade center for a long time.

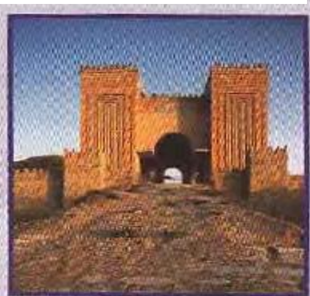
Mosul has become a very big, modern city. It is An exciting place to Visit. Tourists come to visit The many beautiful places. including the Spectacular mosques, and go to the woods. Mosul also has a lot of markets and often has Festivals. You can travel around the city by bus Or take a taxi.

It usually rains in winter, so the best time to visit Mosul is in the spring.











- **Look at the dictionary entries on the next page and answer the questions.**

1 How many syllables are there in spectacular? Four اربعة

2 What is the symbol for the long 'a' sound in artefact? /ɑː/

3 What kind of word is blossom? A noun اسم

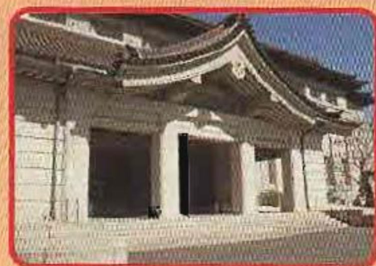
- **Student B: Use the information about Tokyo to do Exercise A in the Activity Book.**

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan. It is on Honshu, the largest island in Japan. It was a fishing village until the 1600s and is now one of the world's biggest cities. It has a population of over 13 million people.









There are interesting museums to visit In Tokyo. The Tokyo National Museum has art and artefacts from many countries, including some Egyptian mummies. Tokyo also has stadiums for sports and music and some beautiful parks and gardens. The best way to travel in the city is by bus, train or underground.

There is a lot of rain In the summer, and winter can be quite cold. The best times to visit Tokyo are in spring (from March to May) and in autumn (from September to November). ff you g0 in spring, you can see the cherry blossoms.

Places to visit – Tokyo

artefact noun_ simple object made by people in the past: I like to look at ancient artefacts. 'ar•te•fact - /ˈɑːtɪfækt/ - plural artefacts.

spectacular adjecti11e - interesting or unusual to see: The waterfall is spectacular. 'spec•ta•cu•lar - /spekˈtækjʊlə/.

blossom noun - flower: This tree has beautiful white blossoms. 'blos•som - /ˈblɒsəm/ - plural blossoms.

- **Now do Exercises B to D in the Activity Boo k.**

A page 66 Use the information about a city from the Student's Book to complete one column of the table.
Then ask your partner about the other city and complete the rest of the table.

	Mosul	Tokyo
City in?	Iraq	Japan
Population	1.5m	13m
Things to do	visit the mosques, woods, markets, festivals	visit museums, see sport or music events, visit parks and gardens
Transport	bus, taxi	bus, train, underground
Best time to visit	in spring	March to May or September to November
Rainfall	in winter	a lot in summer

B page 67 Write sentences about the two cities. Use as many of the phrases from the box as you can.

as … as neither both like unlike

تمرين مهم

- Both Mosul and Tokyo are big cities.
- You can travel by bus in both Mosul and Tokyo.
- Like Mosul, Tokyo has buses.
- Unlike Mosul, Tokyo has an underground.
- Unlike Mosul, Tokyo has a lot of rain in the summer.
- Mosul is not as big as Tokyo.
- Neither Mosul nor Tokyo has much rain in spring.

C page 67 Look at what the tourists are saying. How are the first two sentences different? Complete the other sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Examples: I have visited Mosul three times.
The guide has been talking for an hour now.

تمرين مهم جداً ضمن القواعد

1 I ____________ for this bus for 20 minutes. (wait)
I have been waiting for this bus for 20 minutes.
2 We __________ too much luggage on this trip. (bring)
We have brought too much luggage on this trip.
3 I ____________ in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home. (stay)
I have been staying in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home.
4 We ____________ three museums in three days. (see)
We have seen three museums in three days.
5 He ____________ in the park since twelve o'clock. (walk)
He has been walking in the park since twelve o'clock.
6 I ___________ my plane home. (miss)
I have missed my plane home.

❖ سأشرح الفرق بين الزمنين في الورقة التالية

مقارنة بين الزمنين للفهم أكثر للتحدث بهما

present perfect simple مضارع تام بسيط	present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر
Focuses on the result (the action is completed) يركز على النتيجة (اكتمل الفعل او الحدث)	**Focuses on the activity (the action itself)** يركز على النشاط (الفعل نفسه)
I have missed my plane home. He has left the school. (He is no longer at the school.)	I'm so tired, I've been studying.
Describes a completed action يصف حدثا مكتمل	**Describes an activity which may continue** يصف نشاطًا قد يستمر
We have brought too much luggage on this trip. I have eaten lunch. so, let's go out. I have painted the room. Would you like to see it?	He has been walking in the park since twelve o'clock. I have been living in Basra since 2018.
Says 'How many' 'How much' يقول "كم للعدد" "كم للكمية"	**Says 'how long'** يقول "كم من الوقت"
We have seen three museums in three days. She has drunk too much coffee today.	I have been working here for three years.
	When we can see evidence of recent activity عندما نتمكن من رؤية دليل على نشاط حديث
	I'm so tired, I've been studying. I've been running, so I'm really hot. Have you been cooking? it smells good.
	emphasize that something is temporary يؤكد أن شيئًا ما موقت
	I have been staying in a very nice hotel. I don't want to go home. I have been studying a lot recently.

D page 67 Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

on the board
The difference between adjectives ending in ing and ed.
Amal is boring. Amal is not interesting.
Amal is bored. Amal has nothing to do.

التوصيل مهم ضمن الvocabulary

1 Visiting new places	• it can be confusing.
2 The turbulence on the aeroplane yesterday	• were very tired.
3 The tourists walked in the park all day and	• bored because there is a lot to do.
4 Visitors to Tokyo are never	• interested in history.
5 If you have never taken the underground	• was very frightening.
6 We are going to the museum because we are	• is very exciting.

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Activity book - Test – page 68 – اختبار – كتاب النشاط

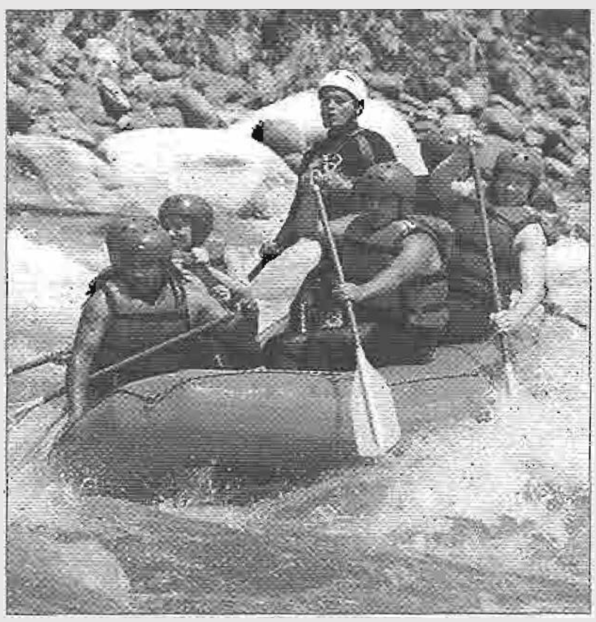
الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها	الكلمة	معناها
To persuade	لكي يقنع	To inform	لكي يعلم / ابلاغ	To entertain	ليسلي
different	مختلف	UK = United Kingdom	المملكة المتحدة = المملكة المتحدة	travel	يسافر
prepare	إعداد	Whitewater rafting	رياضة ركوب القوارب النهرية	helmet	خوده
wear	يرتدي	comfortable	مريح	before	قبل
popular	جمع	Cyprus	قبرص	organize	ينظم

A page 68 look at the layout and the photos. What is the purpose of the text?

To persuade ☐ To inform ☑ To entertain ☐

Are you ready for a different holiday?

The way people in the UK like to spend their holiday is changing More and more people are becoming interested in adventure sports. One of the most popular is whitewater rafting. Mary Smith, the director of Top Travel Agency, said this is because people find, it exciting and enjoy being outside



You need to prepare if you are going whitewater rafting. Most companies that organize the holidays will have a raft of course. But you have to wear a helmet, and you should wear comfortable. clothes. You should also be in good health. It is a good idea to see your doctor before going.

There are beautiful places to do This sport around the world. some of the most popular ones are the Colorado River in the United states and the Franklin River in Australia. When choosing a river, remember that some rivers are slow, but others are very fast and can be dangerous

B page 69 Underline the topic sentences in the text. Then find the answers to the questions.

❖ the topic sentences
- The way people in the UK like to spend their holiday is changing.
- You need to prepare if you are going whitewater rafting.
- There are beautiful places to do this sport around the world.

1 Where are two popular places to go whitewater rafting?
The Colorado River (USA) and the Franklin River (Australia).
2 What should you wear to go whitewater rafting?
Helmet and comfortable clothes.
3 Why is whitewater rafting becoming more popular?
Because people find it exciting and enjoy being outside.
4 What should you do before you go?
Prepare and see your doctor.

C page 69 Correct the sentences about sports.

تمرين مهم جداً (نصا في الامتحان)

1 Both whitewater rafting and quad biking is dangerous.
Both whitewater rafting and quad biking are dangerous.
2 Skiing is not as easy than cycling.
Skiing is not as easy as cycling.
3 Liking diving, quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.
Like diving, quad biking is a sport that you need to learn from a teacher.
4 Neither Hamad and Mohammed plays tennis at school.
Neither Hamad nor Mohammed plays tennis at school.

D page 70 Complete the sentences with a word from the box.

borrowed استعار	form شكل	receipt ايصال	porter حمال	around حول	stopover توقف	almost بالكاد

تمرين مهم اسقاطات

1 When I travel for work, I always ask for a receipt so my company pays me back.
2 I borrowed some travel guides from the self-access cent re to prepare for my trip.
3 The porter at the hotel gave us directions to the museum.
4 I filled out an application form for a summer course in Oxford.
5 Do you want a single or return ticket?
6 There is a two-hour stopover in Kuwait City, but we can't get off the plane.
7 She slept late and almost missed her train.
8 The library isn't far away. It's around the corner.

E page 70 Read the sentences and choose the correct verb.

تمرين مهم جدا ضمن القواعد (choose)

1 I *went/was going* to the Babylon Festival last year.
2 When we arrived at the mall, people *watched/were watching* a parade.
3 We *saw/were seeing* dancers from many countries.
4 I *won/was winning* the game, but we stopped playing before the end of the match.
5 We *ate/were eating* very good Lebanese food last night.
6 I *looked/was looking* at pictures when my father said it was time to leave.

F page 71 **Complete the sentences with words from the box.**

difficult صعب	excited متحمس	boring ممل	easy سهل	important مهم

تمرين مهم جداً اسقاطات

1 I don't like reading history books. They're boring.
2 The computer is easy to use. Just type your password and click on the icon you want.
3 Chemistry is an important subject to study.
4 My little brother is too young to go to museums. He gets bored.
5 Can you lend me your dictionary? The words in this book are difficult to understand.
6 I'm going on holiday to Cyprus next week. I'm really excited.

G page 71 **Complete the postcard with words from the box.**

already	ever	yet	has	have	visiting

تمرين مهم

Dear Jad,
I 1) have been in Baghdad for three days. My father
2) has been working a lot, so I have been 3) visiting the
city with Issam. We have 4) already seen the National Museum of
Iraq, it was very interesting. There's a big pool in our hotel, but we
haven't swum in it 5) yet We haven't had time! Have you
6) ever been to Baghdad? If not, you should come. I think
You'd like it.
See you next week,
Kamal

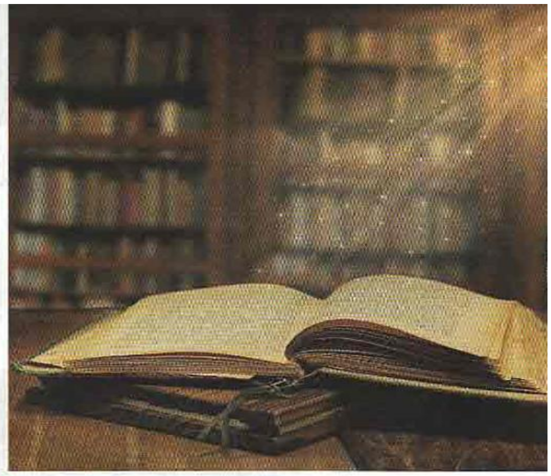
THE WAY TEACHING IS MEANT TO BE

FADHIL ALQASSAP

الادب رابع اعدادي
الكورس الأول والثاني
الأستاذ: فاضل سالم القصاب

Literature Focus تركيز الأدب

Literature Focus



لماذا قراءة الأدب؟

Why read literature?

1 Before you read, try to answer the question. Do you read literature? Why/Why not?

2 Read the following well-known quotations carefully.

① **F. Scott Fitzgerald**
'That is part of the beauty of all literature. You discover that your *longings** are universal longings, that you're not lonely and *isolated** from anyone. You belong.'

سكوت فيتزجيرالد
"هذا جزء من جمال كل الأدب. تكتشف أن أشواقك (أمنياتك) * هي أمنيات كلية(شاملة)، وأنك لست وحيدًا ومعزولًا * عن أي شخص تنتمي اليه.

② **Maya Angelou**
'When I look back, I am so impressed again with the life-giving power of literature. If I were a young person today, trying to gain a sense of myself in the world, I would do that again by reading, just as I did when I was young.'

مايا أنجيلو
عندما أنظر إلى الوراء، أنا مُتأثرة مرة أخرى بقوة الأدب الواهبة للحياة.. لو كنت شابّة اليوم، أحاول اكتساب الإحساس بنفسي في العالم ، لكُنتُ سأفعل ذلك مرة أخرى من خلال القراءة ، تمامًا كما فعلت عندما كنت صغيرًا.

③ **Roald Dahl, in *Matilda***
'The books transported her into new worlds and introduced her to amazing people who lived exciting lives. She went on *olden-day** sailing ships with Joseph Conrad. She went to Africa with Ernest Hemingway and to India with Rudyard Kipling. She travelled all over the world while still sitting in her little room in an English village.'

رولد دال، في ماتيلدا
نقلتها الكتب إلى عوالم جديدة وعرفتها لأناس رائعين عاشوا حياة حماسية(مثيرة). ذهبت في سفن الإبحار الأيام القديمة مع جوزيف كونراد. ذهبت إلى إفريقيا مع إرنست همنغواي وإلى الهند مع روديارد كيبلينج. سافرت في جميع أنحاء العالم بينما كانت لا تزال تجلس في غرفتها الصغيرة في قريةٍ إنجليزية.

④ **Carl Sagan, in *Cosmos***
'[When you read ...] you're inside the mind of another person, maybe somebody dead for thousands of years. Across the *millennia**, an author is speaking clearly and silently inside your head, directly to you.'

كارل ساجان، في كوزموس (الكون)
"[عندما تقرأ ...] أنت داخل عقل شخص آخر، ربما شخص مات منذ آلاف السنين. عبر آلاف السنين * ، يتحدث مؤلف بوضوح وصمت داخل رأسك ، مباشرة إليك.

⑤ **C. S. Lewis**
'Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it.'

سي. إس. لويس
"الأدب يضيف إلى الواقع، لا يصفه ببساطة".

⑥ **Laurie Anderson**
'Literature is the safe and traditional *vehicle** through which we learn about the world and pass on values from one *generation** to the next.'

لوري أندرسون
"الأدب هو الوسيلة الآمنة والتقليدية * التي نتعرف من خلالها على العالم وننقل القيم من جيل * إلى جيل".

⑦ **John Keats**
'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.'

جون كيتس
'شيء من الجمال هو متعة إلى الأبد.'

Use the Glossary to help you understand some words in quotations 1-7 and in statements a)-e).
أستخدم المسرد لمساعدتك على فهم بعض الكلمات الموجودة في الاقتباسات من 1 إلى 7 وفي البيانات a - e

الكلمة	معناها	المعنى في الانكليزي	ترجمة
longings	أمنيات(اشواق)	strong feelings of wanting something; hopes	مشاعر قوية بالرغبة في شيء ما؛ آمال
isolated	منعزل	on your own; far away from other people	لوحدك؛ بعيدًا عن الآخرين
olden-day	قديم	from a time in the past	من وقت في الماضي
millennia	آلفية	thousands of years	آلاف السنين
vehicle	وسيلة (طريقة)	way, means of passing something on	وسيلة لتمرير شيء ما
generation	جيل	stage in a family, e.g., from when children are born until they become adults	مرحلة في الأسرة، على سبيل المثال، منذ ولادة الأطفال حتى يصبحوا بالغين
empathize	يتعاطف	understand another person 's thoughts, feelings, experiences	فهم أفكار ومشاعر وتجارب شخص آخر
perspective	منظور	way of thinking about something	طريقة للتفكير في شيء ما
look beyond	ينظر إلى أبعد من	see further than	ينظر أبعد من
limitations	محددات (قيود)	limits, restrictions	حدود، قيود
transform	يتحول	totally change	تغير تماما

3 Read the statements below and try to match each quotation with one or more statements.

a) There is new evidence that people who read fiction and poetry are better at understanding other people. They find it easier to *empathize** with other people and view the world from their *perspective**.

b) Some people believe that reading literature makes us cleverer. It gives us knowledge, but it also makes us think more deeply.

c) Reading poems, novels and short stories takes us out of ourselves. It makes us *look beyond** the *limitations** of our gender, age, nationality, religion, social status, etc. We see through other eyes.

d) Literature can change the way we think about life. It can *transform** our attitudes and expectations.

e) Reading literature brings us pleasure, even joy.

a) هناك دليل جديد على أن الأشخاص الذين يقرؤون الروايات والشعر أفضل في فهم الآخرين. يجدون أنه من السهل التعاطف * مع الآخرين ومشاهدة العالم من وجهة نظرهم (منظورهم).*

b) يعتقد بعض الناس أن قراءة الأدب تجعلنا أكثر ذكاءً، فهو يمنحنا المعرفة، ولكنه أيضًا يجعلنا نفكر بعمق أكبر.

c) قراءة القصائد والروايات والقصص القصيرة تخرجنا من أنفسنا. يجعلنا ننظر إلى ما وراء * القيود *. من جنسنا وعمرنا وجنسيتنا وديننا ومكانتنا الاجتماعية، وما إلى ذلك، نرى من خلال عيون أخرى

d) يمكن للأدب أن يغير طريقة تفكيرنا في الحياة. يمكن أن يحول * مواقفنا وتوقعاتنا

e) قراءة الأدب تجلب لنا السرور، بل والفرح.

Questions about "Why read literature": أسئلة عن "لماذا نقرأ الأدب"

True / false

1. reading literature brings us pleasure, even joy. (True / false)
2. reading literature doesn't bring us pleasure. (True / false)
3. some people believe that reading literature makes us clever. (True / false)
4. literature can change the way we think about life. (True / false)
5. literature can't change the way we think about life. (True / false)

Match

Match words in list A with their meanings in list B

1. Longings	F	a.	understand another person 's thoughts, feelings, experiences
2. isolated	C	b.	thousands of years
3. millennia	b	c.	on your own; far away from other people
4. look beyond	e	d.	limits, restrictions
5. empathize	a	e.	see further than
6. limitations	d	f.	strong feelings of wanting something; hopes

choose

1. "You discover that your longings are universal longings." (a. Carl Sagan, in Cosmos b. F. Scott Fitzgerald)
2. "I am so impressed again with the life-giving power of literature." (a. Maya Angelou c. Roald Dahl, in Matilda)
3. "She travelled all over the world while still sitting in her little room in an English village."
   (a. Roald Dahl, in Matilda c. C. S. Lewis)
4. "you're inside the mind of another person, maybe somebody dead for thousands of years."
   (a. F. Scott Fitzgerald c. Carl Sagan, in Cosmos)
5. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." (a. F. Scott Fitzgerald c. John Keats)
5. 'Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it.' (a. C. S. Lewis c. John Keats)

Answer

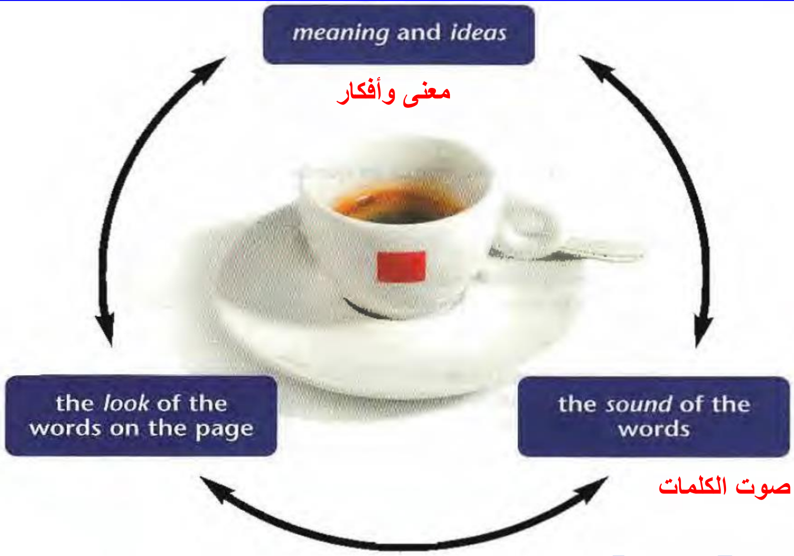
1. Why should we read literature? (give two reasons only) لماذا يجب أن نقرأ الأدب؟ (اذكر سببين فقط)
   1. People who read fiction and poetry are better at understanding other people
   2. reading literature brings us pleasure, even joy.
   3. literature can change the way we think about life.

مهمة لامتحان الشهر الأول ونهاية الكورس الاول ضمن فرع الأدب

What is poetry?

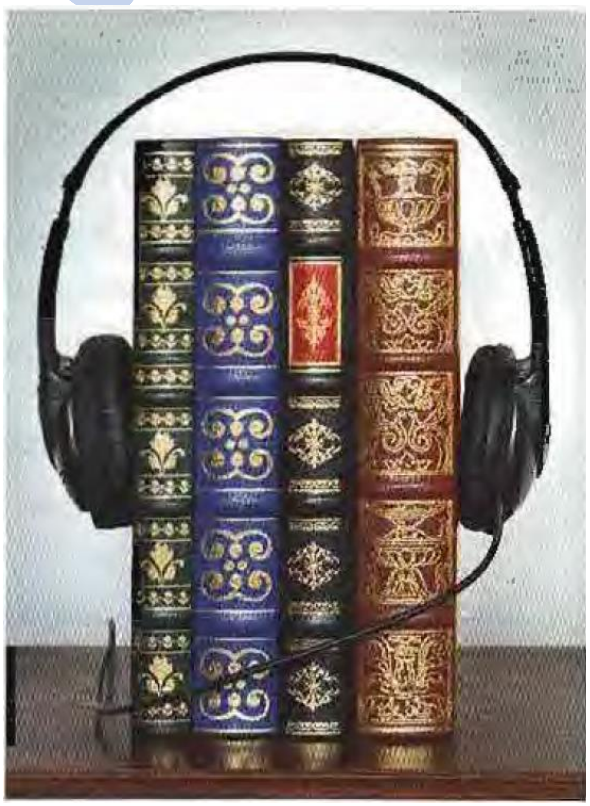
If all literature is good coffee, poetry is an espresso. What makes poetry special is its concentration. Like all forms of literature, poetry is a mixture of the three things shown below; the difference is, poetry mixes these three things very carefully in fewer words.

اذا كان كل الأدب قهوة، فالشعر إسبريسو. ما يجعل الشعر مميزاً هو تركيزهُ. مثل كل أشكال الأدب، الشعر خليط من ثلاثة أشياء ظاهرة تحت؛ الاختلاف هو أن الشعر يخلط ثلاثة أشياء بشكلٍ حَذِرٍ جداً في كلمات قليلة



When poems are performed in front of an audience, the look of the words on the page does not matter. It is only since the invention of the printing press that this aspect of poetry has become so important. In modern poetry; however, this visual aspect is understood to be very significant.

عندما يتم ألقاء القصائد امام الجمهور، منظر الكلمات على الصفحة لا تهم. إنه فقط منذ اختراع صحافة الطبع بأن هذا الجانب من الشعر قد أصبح مهما جداً. في الشعر الحديث، على أي حال، هذا الجانب المرئي مفهوم على أنهُ مهمٌ جداً.



In both old and modern poems, heard or read, the musical quality of the words is perhaps what makes poetry so special. Like a song sung by an opera singer, a pop musician or rap artist, poems use rhythm and rhyme. Sometimes the rhythm is very strong and clear - like the beat in rap or rock music;

في كلتا القصائد القديمة والحديثة، مسموع أو مقروءة، النوعية الموسيقية للكلمات ربما هو ما يجعل الشعر خاصا جداً. مثل أغنية مغنى من قبل مغني أوبرا أو موسيقي بوب أو فنان راب، القصائد تستخدم الوزن والقافية. أحيان الوزن قوي جدا وواضح – مثل الإيقاع في موسيقى الراب أو الروك.

sometimes it flows more freely. Sometimes, too, the rhyme is obvious - each line rhymes; sometimes the lines do not rhyme, but there are rhymes to be found within individual phrases.

أحيانا تجري بشكل حر. أحيانا، أيضا، القافية تكون واضحة – كل سطر يتوازن؛ أحيانا الأسطر لا تتوازن، ولكن هنا أوزان يمكن إيجادهم داخل عبارات فردية.



Both the look and the sound of a poem affect our understanding of a poem's meaning. Sometimes a poem will express a completely original idea. More often, however, a poem will express a common idea, thought or feeling ... but in an original way.

يؤثر كل من مظهر وصوت القصيدة على فهمنا لمعنى القصيدة. في بعض الأحيان سوف تعبر القصيدة عن فكرة أصلية تمامًا. في كثير من الأحيان، ومع ذلك، في كثير من الأحيان، تعبر القصيدة عن فكرة أو فكرة أو شعور مشترك ... ولكن بطريقة أصلية.

When we analyze a poem, we can look out for a large number of ways a poet uses the visual and musical qualities of words. These are some of the most important tools of the poet:

عندما نحلل قصيدة، يمكننا البحث عن عدد كبير من الطرق التي يستخدم بها الشاعر الصفات المرئية والموسيقية للكلمات وهذه بعض من أهم أدوات الشاعر:

Literary devices صور (أدوات) أدبية

Imagery: an **image** is a picture created in the mind of the reader / listener by part of the poem.

التصور: التصورة هي صورة تم إنشاؤها في ذهن القارئ / المستمع بواسطة جزء من القصيدة.

A motif: is an **image** that is repeated throughout a poem (or novel, play, etc.)

الفكرة: هي صورة تتكرر في القصيدة (أو رواية، مسرحية، إلخ).

التالي شرح للتوضيح

Imagery draws on the five senses, namely the details of **taste**, **touch**, **sight**, **smell**, and **sound**.

تعتمد التصور على الحواس الخمس وهي تفاصيل الذوق واللمس والبصر والشم والصوت.

"التصور" لا تركز فقط على التمثيلات المرئية أو الصور الذهنية - إنها تشير إلى مجموعة كاملة من التجارب الحسية، بما في ذلك المشاعر الداخلية والأحاسيس الجسدية.

تسمح الصور للقارئ برؤية ولمس وتذوق وشم وسماع ما يحدث بوضوح - وفي بعض الحالات يتعاطف مع الشاعر أو موضوعه. الصور تزيد من جمال العمل الشعري وتكثيفه

Metaphor: a **metaphor** compares two things that are not usually thought to be the same e.g., my spirit is a bird.

الاستعارة: الاستعارة تقارن بين شيئين لا يعتقد في العادة أنهما متماثلان

A **simile**: is a type of **metaphor**, which always uses comparing words 'like' or 'as', e.g., His mind is like an open book

التشبيه: هو نوع من الاستعارة التي تستخدم دائمًا الكلمات المقارنة مثل "like" أو "as"،
على سبيل المثال، عقله مثل كتاب مفتوح

التالي للتوضيح أكثر

الاستعارة هي شكل بلاغي للكلام يقارن بين موضوعين دون استخدام "like" أو "as"

غالبًا ما يتم الخلط بين الاستعارة والتشبيه، الذي يقارن موضوعين من خلال ربطهما بـ "like" أو "as"
(على سبيل المثال: "She's fit as a fiddle" "إنها مناسبة ككمان").
بينما ينص التشبيه على أن شيئًا ما يشبه الآخر،
تؤكد الاستعارة أن شيئًا واحدًا هو الآخر، أو أنه بديل عن الشيء الآخر.

Personification: **personification** is when something is described as though it is alive, often as though it is human,
e.g., The flowers danced in th wind.

التجسيد(التشخيص): التجسيد هو عندما يوصف شيء ما كما لو كان حيًا، غالبًا كما لو كان إنسانًا،
على سبيل المثال، رقصت الأزهار في الريح.

وبمعنى أخر
إعطاء صفات بشرية لأشياء غير بشرية
كصورة بلاغية أدبية، التجسيد هو إسقاط الخصائص التي تنتمي عادةً إلى البشر فقط على الأشياء الجامدة أو الحيوانات أو قوى الطبيعة. يمكن أن تشمل هذه الخصائص أفعال الحركة الذي يقوم بها البشر فقط أو صفات تصف حالة بشرية. يمكن أن تكون الخصائص أيضًا عواطف أو مشاعر أو دوافع لأشياء غير قادرة على التفكير.
على سبيل المثال، إذا قال أحدهم، "the trees whispered their discontent" ,"همست الأشجار سخطها"،
فهذا من شأنه أن يجسد الأشجار على أنها قادرة على الهمس والشعور بالتعاسة. يشار أيضًا إلى التجسيد أحيانًا باسم التجسيم عندما يتم استخدامه لإعطاء مشاعر بشرية وأفعال للحيوانات.

Word-sounds: أصوات الكلمات

Alliteration: is when the same letter or sound is repeated at the beginning of, or within, several words within a phrase.

الجناس: هو عندما يتكرر نفس الحرف أو الصوت في بداية عدة كلمات أو داخل جملة ما.

We call this نسمي هذا
consonance when consonants are repeated.

التوافق عند تكرار الحروف الساكنة

Assonance when vowels are repeated

تجانس صوتي عند تكرار أحرف العلة

and **sibilance** when "s" is repeated, creating a hissing sound.

والصفير عند تكرار "s"، مما ينتج عنه صوت هسهسة.

These can be quite hard for language-learners to spot, but sometimes they are clear,
e.g., The snake slithers across the sands.

قد يكون من الصعب جدًا على متعلمي اللغة اكتشافها، ولكنها في بعض الأحيان تكون واضحة،
على سبيل المثال، ينزلق الثعبان عبر الرمال.

Poetic form: there are many types of poetic form, in which poems follow a set structure of lines, stanzas (verses) and even beats within each line, examples are the sonnet, the lyric, the epic.
Other poems are called **free verse**, because they don't follow one of these set patterns.

الشكل الشعري: هناك أنواع عديدة من الأشكال الشعرية، حيث تتبع القصائد بنية مجموعة من الخطوط، والمقاطع (الأبيات) وحتى الإيقاعات داخل كل سطر، ومن الأمثلة: السونيتة، والقصائد الغنائية، والملحمة.

What is poetry? أسئلة ما هو الشعر؟

Complete أكمل

1. If all literature is good coffee, poetry is an…. espresso…….
2. What makes poetry special is its ……concentration……..
3. Poetry is a mixture of the three things,
they are 1….meaning and ideas…., 2. …the look of the words on the page…, 3….the sound of the words….
3. When poems are performed in front of an audience,… the look of the words on the page ….. does not matter
4. In modern poetry; however, this visual aspect (the look of the words) is understood to be…. very significant….
5. In both old and modern poems, heard or read, the musical quality of the words is perhaps what makes poetry so special.
6. Poems use…. rhythm….. and …..rhyme……
7. Both the… look… and ….the sound…. of a poem affect our understanding of a poem's meaning

Answer أجب

1. What do poems use?
rhythm and rhyme
2. Poetry is a mixture of the three things, what are they?
1. meaning and ideas.
2. the look of the words on the page.
3. the sound of the words.
3. What are the things that affect our understanding of a poem's meaning?
1. look
2. the sound
4. There are some tools (literary devices) that poets use, mention three of them!
هناك بعض الأدوات (أدوات أدبية) يستخدمها الشعراء، أذكر ثلاثة منها.
1. Imagery
2. Metaphor
3. Personification

The literary devices as choose الأدوات الأدبية مثل أختر

1. An image is a picture created in the mind of the reader / listener by part of the poem.
(a. imagery b. metaphor)
2. Is an image that is repeated throughout a poem (or novel, play, etc.)
(a. Alliteration b. a motif)
3. Compares two things that are not usually thought to be the same.
(a. imagery b. metaphor)
4. Is a type of metaphor, which always uses comparing words 'like' or 'as',
(a. simile b. metaphor)
5. Is when the same letter or sound is repeated at the beginning of, or within, several words within a phrase.
(a. imagery b. Alliteration)
6. When consonants are repeated.
(a. consonance b. Assonance)
7. When vowels are repeated.
(a. consonance b. Assonance)
8. When "s" is repeated, creating a hissing sound.
(a. consonance b. sibilance)
9. They don't follow one of the set patterns.
(a. sonnet b. free verse)
10. is when something is described as though it is alive, often as though it is human,
(a. Personification b. metaphor)

مطلوب لامتحان الشهر الثاني الكورس الأول ونهاية الكورس الأول

Alfred Lord Tennyson

Extract from *The Lady of Shalott* (1832)

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That clothe the wold and meet the sky;
And thro' the field the road runs by
To many-tower'd Camelot;
And up and down the people go,
Gazing where the lilies blow
Round an island there below,
The island of Shalott.

على جانبي النهر تقع
حقول طويلة من الشعير والجاودار(الذرة)،
التي تغطي السهل المرتفع ويلتقي بالسماء؛
وعبر الحقل الذي يمر به الطريق
إلى كاميلوت كثيرة الأبراج؛
ويذهب الناس صعودا ونزولا،
محدقين حيث تزهر الزنابق
حول جزيرة هناك تحت،
جزيرة شالوت

Willows whiten, aspens quiver,
Little breezes dusk and shiver
Thro' the wave that runs for ever
By the island in the river
Flowing down to Camelot.
Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a space of flowers,
And the silent isle imbowers
The Lady of Shalott.

يتبيض الصفصاف، وترتعش الحور الرجراج،
النسمات الصغيرة تعتم وترتجف
من خلال الموجة التي تجري إلى الأبد
من الجزيرة في النهر
تتدفق نزولا إلى كاميلوت.
أربعة جدران رمادية وأربعة أبراج رمادية،
تطل على مساحة من الزهور،
والجزيرة الصامتة تظلل
السيدة شالوت

There she weaves by night and day
A magic web with colours gay.
She has heard a whisper say,
A curse is on her if she stay
To look down to Camelot.
She knows not what the curse may be,
And so she weaveth steadily,
And little other care hath she,
The Lady of Shalott.

هناك تنسج ليلا ونهارا
شبكة سحرية بألوان زاهية.
لقد سمعت همساً يقول،
لعنةٌ عليها إذا بقيت
للنظر إلى أسفل إلى كاميلوت.
إنها لا تعلم ما هي اللعنة،
وهكذا نسجت بثبات
ولديها القليل من الاهتمامات الاخرى،
سيدة شالوت



Painting *The Lady of Shalott*
by John William Waterhouse

Alfred Lord Tennyson

- One of the most famous and well-loved Victorian poets (poets writing during the long reign of Queen Victoria).
  واحد من أشهر وأحب
  الشعراء الفيكتوريون (شعراء كانوا يكتبون في عهد الملكة فيكتوريا الطويل)
- Born 6th August 1809, in Lincolnshire, England.
  من مواليد السادس من أغسطس 1809 في لينكولنشاير بإنجلترا.
- The fourth of 12 children, in an unhappy family.
  الرابع من بين 12 طفلاً، في عائلة غير سعيدة.
- Showed an early talent for writing; at the age of 12, wrote a 6,000-line epic poem.
  أظهر موهبة مبكرة في الكتابة؛ في سن
  من 12، كتب قصيدة ملحمية من 6000 سطر.
- Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.
  تلقى تعليمه في كلية ترينيتي، كامبريدج.
- Famous poems include: In Memoriam, The Lady of Shalott, The Charge of the Light Brigade.
  تشمل القصائد الشهيرة:
  تخليدا للذكرى، سيدة شالوت، هجوم لواء الخيالة الخفيف ..
- Died in 1892 and was buried in Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.
  توفي عام 1892 ودفن في ركن الشعراء في ويستمنستر أبي.



THE WAY THING IS MEANT TO BE
FADHIL ALQASSAP

ملخص عن القصيدة

الجزء الأول:
تبدأ القصيدة بوصف نهر وطريق يمر عبر حقول طويلة من الشعير والجاودار (ذرة) قبل الوصول إلى مدينة كاميلوت. يسافر سكان المدينة على طول الطريق وينظرون نحو جزيرة تسمى شالوت، والتي تقع في أسفل النهر. تحتوي جزيرة شالوت على العديد من النباتات والزهور، بما في ذلك الزنابق والحور والصفصاف على الجزيرة، سُجنت امرأة تُعرف باسم سيدة شالوت داخل مبنى مصنوع من "أربعة جدران رمادية وأربعة أبراج رمادية."

الجزء الثاني:
سيدة شالوت تنسج نسيجًا سحريًا وملونًا. لقد سمعت صوتًا يهمس لها أن لعنة ستحل بها إذا نظرت إلى كاميلوت، وهي لا تعرف ما هي هذه اللعنة. وبالتالي، فإنها تركز فقط على نسجها، ولا ترفع عينيها أبدًا.

الكلمة	معناها	المعنى في الانكليزي	ترجمة
barley and rye	الشعير والجاودار	types of grain, similar to wheat or corn	أنواع الحبوب المشابهة للقمح أو الذرة
clothe	يلبس	dress somebody or something	يُلبس شخص ما أو شيء ما
wold	سهل مرتفع	area of high, open land	منطقة مرتفعة ومفتوحة
gazing	التحديق	looking	ينظر
blow	تزهر	old word for bloom, show flowers	كلمة قديمة للتفتح، تظهر الزهور
willows, aspens	الصفصاف والحور	types of tree common in England	أنواع الأشجار الشائعة في إنجلترا
quiver, dusk and shiver	رعشة وغسق ورجفة	shake slightly, tremble	يهز قليلا، يرتجف
isle	جزيرة	old word for island	كلمة قديمة للجزيرة
imbowers	يظلل	holds in a bower (a bower is a pretty area shaded by flowers or trees)	يحيط بمنزل(كوخ) صيفي (التعريشة جميلة منطقة مظللة بالزهور أو الأشجار)
weaves	ينسج	makes cloth, by crossing threads together	يصنع القماش، بعبور الخيوط معًا
web	شبكة	pattern, like a spider's web	نمط(نموذج)، مثل شبكة العنكبوت
gay	ملون	old word for bright, colourful	كلمة قديمة للامع، وملون (زاهي الألوان)
curse	لعنة	magic words that harm people	كلمات سحرية تؤذي الناس

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الأسئلة عن القصيدة

1. Read the poem aloud. Read it to your partner. What do you notice about the rhythm – the beat of the poem? What is the effect?

1. اقرأ القصيدة بصوت عالٍ. اقرأها لشريكك. ما الذي تلاحظه في الإيقاع – إيقاع القصيدة؟ ما هو التأثير؟

I notice that Tennyson is alternating between unstressed and stressed syllables.

لقد لاحظت أن تينيسون يتناوب بين المقاطع الصوتية غير المشددة في اللفظ والمشددة.

What is the effect?ما هو التأثير؟

This can affect the flow of the lines, as two stressed or unstressed syllables in a row disrupt the expected musicality of the poem and require more attention from readers.

يمكن أن يؤثر ذلك على سلاسة الابيات(تدفق)، حيث أن مقطعين لفظيين مشددين أو غير مشددين بشكل متتالي يعطلان الموسيقى المتوقعة للقصيدة ويتطلبان مزيدًا من الاهتمام من القراء.

2. How is rhyme used in The Lady of Shalott? Use different colours to highlight the words that rhyme. Do you like the effect of this rhyme scheme (pattern)?

كيف يتم استخدام القافية في سيدة شالوت؟ استخدم ألوانًا مختلفة لإبراز الكلمات ذات القافية. هل تحب تأثير مخطط القافية هذا (النمط)؟

Rhyme: "The Lady of Shalott" follows a very strict AAAABCCCB rhyme scheme, which serves to add a lyrical feel to the poem, since rhyming words encourage natural pauses and emphasize structure. The "Camelot" and "Shalott" refrains form the B rhymes in each stanza, which adds emphasis to the repeated words and centralizes their thematic importance through repetition.

القافية: تتبع "سيدة شالوت" مخططًا صارمًا للغاية للقافية AAAABCCCB، والذي يعمل على إضافة إحساس غنائي إلى القصيدة، حيث تشجع الكلمات المُقفى على التوقف الطبيعي والتأكيد على البنية. تشكل امتدادات "كاميلوت" و "شالوت" القوافي " b " في كل مقطع شعري، مما يضيف تأكيدًا على الكلمات المكررة ويركز أهميتها الموضوعية من خلال التكرار.

On either side the river lie A
Long fields of barley and of rye, A
That clothe the wold and meet the sky; A
And through the field the road runs by A
To many-towered Camelot; B
And up and down the people go, C
Gazing where the lilies blow C
Round an island there below, C
The island of Shalott. B

3. How many images of nature can you find?كم عدد صور الطبيعة يمكنك أن تجد؟

1. **The river** — 1. النهر
2. **Camelot (is the symbol of a fantasy world for the lady)** — 2. كاميلوت (هي رمز لعالم خيالي للسيدة)
3. **The Island (symbol of the lady's isolation and loneliness.)** — 3. الجزيرة (رمز لعزلة السيدة ووحدتها)
4. **The Lady of Shalott** — 4. سيدة شالوت
5. **The Magic Web** — 5. الشبكة السحرية
6. **and whispering of curses** — 6. وهمس اللعنات

4. Try to describe the island of Shalott in your own words.

حاول أن تصف جزيرة شالوت بأسلوبك الخاص.

The island of Shalott, which is at the bottom of the river. Shalott Island contains many plants and flowers, including lilies, aspens and willows. On the island, a woman known as Our Lady of Shalott was imprisoned in a building made of "four gray walls and four gray towers".

جزيرة شالوت تقع في أسفل النهر. تحتوي جزيرة شالوت على العديد من النباتات والزهور، بما في ذلك الزنابق والحور والصفصاف على الجزيرة، سُجنت امرأة تُعرف باسم سيدة شالوت داخل مبنى مصنوع من "أربعة جدران رمادية وأربعة أبراج رمادية".

5. This is just an extract from The Lady of Shalott. Does it make you want to read the whole poem?

Yes, it does.

❖ الأسئلة عن الشاعر

About the poet himself عن الشاعر نفسه

1. **Who was Alfred lord Tennyson?** من كان ألفريد لورد تينيسون؟
   One of the most famous and well-loved Victorian poets. أحد أشهر الشعراء الفيكتوريين وأكثرهم شهرة

2. **Who were the Victorian poets?** من هم شعراء العصر الفيكتوري؟
   poets writing during the long reign of Queen Victoria. الشعراء الين كانوا يكتبون خلال العهد الفيكتوري الطويل.

3. **When and where was Alfred lord Tennyson born?** متى وأين ولد ألفريد لورد تينيسون؟
   6th August 1809 Lincolnshire, England. السادس من أغسطس 1809 لينكولنشاير ، إنجلترا

4. **Alfred lord Tennyson was born in 1809**
5. **Alfred lord Tennyson died in 1892**

6. **Alfred lord Tennyson is The fourth of 12 children, in (a. an unhappy family b. a happy family)**
   ألفريد لورد تينيسون هو الرابع من بين 12 طفلاً، في (أ. أسرة غير سعيدة ب. أسرة سعيدة)
7. **Were Alfred lord Tennyson's family happy?** هل كانت عائلته سعيدة؟
   No, they weren't. لا، لم يكونوا كذلك

8. **What did Alfred lord Tennyson write at the age of 12?** ماذا كتب ألفريد لورد تينيسون في سن الثانية عشرة؟
   He wrote a 6,000-line epic poem. كتب قصيدة ملحمية من 6000 سطر

9. **Where was Alfred lord Tennyson educated?** أين تلقى تعليمه؟
   He was Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. تلقى تعليمه في كلية ترينيتي، كامبريدج.

10. **Name two of Alfred lord Tennyson's famous poems!**
    أذكر اثنين من قصائد ألفريد لورد تينيسون الشهيرة!

    What are Alfred lord Tennyson's famous poems?
    1. **In Memoriam,** تخليدا للذكرى
    2. **The Lady of Shalott,** السيدة شالوت
    3. **The Charge of the Light Brigade.** هجوم لواء الخيالة الخفيف.

القصيدة مطلوبة لامتحان الشهر الثاني ونهاية الكورس الأول

W.B. Yeats

the poem, is about Maud Gunne (who Yeats' was always said to be in love with).

William Butler Yeats

When You Are Old (1892)

عندما تكون كبيرا في السن (1892)

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,
And nodding* by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;

عندما تكون كبير في السن وشايبا ومليء بالنوم،
وتهز رأسك بقرب النار، خُذ هذا الكتاب،
واقرأ ببطء، واحلم بالمظهر الناعم
التي أمتلكها عيناك في يوم من الأيام، وظلالها عميقة؛

How many loved your moments of glad grace*,
And loved your beauty with love false or true,
But one man loved the pilgrim* soul" in you,
And loved the sorrows* of your changing face;

كم الذين أحبوا لحظاتك السعيدة *،
وأحبوا جمالك بالحب الكاذب او الصادق
لكن رجل واحد أحب روح الحاج فيك،
وأحب أحزان وجهك المتغير؛

And bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmur*, a little sadly, how Love fled*
And paced upon the mountains overhead*
And hid his face amid* a crowd of stars.

والانحناء بجانب القضبان المتوهجة،
همهمة *، بشكل حزين قليلاً، كيف هرب الحب*
وخطى فوق الجبال في السماء*
وأخفى وجهه وسط حشد من النجوم.

Alfred Lord Tennyson

- One of the most influential poets in the English language, and probably the most famous poet (and playwright) of the 20th century.
  من أكثر الشعراء تأثيراً في اللغة الإنجليزية، وربما أشهر شاعر (وكاتب مسرحي) القرن العشرين.
- Born 13th June 1865, in Dublin, Ireland.
  من مواليد 13 يونيو 1865، في دبلن، أيرلندا.
- The son of a well-known Irish painter, John Butler Yeats.
  أبن الرسام الأيرلندي المعروف جون بتلر بيتس.
- Became involved in Irish politics, arguing that Irish culture should be free from English control and influence.
  انخرط في السياسة الأيرلندية، بحجة أن الثقافة الأيرلندية يجب أن تكون خالية من سيطرة وتأثير اللغة الإنجليزية.
- Famous poems include: 'Easter 1916', 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree', 'Sailing to Byzantium'.
  تشمل القصائد الشهيرة: "عيد الفصح 1916"، "بحيرة جزيرة إنيسفري"، "الإبحار إلى بيزنطة".
- Died in 1939; was buried in France (at the beginning of the Second World War) and later re-buried in his homeland, Ireland.
  توفي عام 1939. دفن في فرنسا (في بداية الحرب العالمية الثانية) ولاحقًا أعيد دفنه في وطنه، أيرلندا.



❖ المعاني التالية ممكن ان تستخدم كتوصيل (Match)

الكلمة	معناها	المعنى في الانكليزي	ترجمة
nodding	يهز رأسه	letting your head drop down, because you are sleepy	تترك رأسك يسقط، لأنك نعسان
glad grace	سعادة	happiness and kindness	السعادة والعطف
pilgrim	حاج / مهاجر	traveller, someone looking for something	مسافر شخص يبحث عن شيء ما
soul	روح	Person's spirit, inner character	روح الشخص، الشخصية الداخلية
sorrows	احزان	sadness	حزن
glowing bars	قضبان متوهجة	hot bars of the fire	قضبان النار الساخنة
murmur	همهمة / تذمر	say very quietly	قل بهدوء شديد
fled	هرب	left quickly, ran away	هرب
paced	سار / خطا	walked up and down many times	مشى صعودا ونزولا عدة مرات
overhead	فوق الراس	above your head	فوق رأسك
amid	وسط	among, in the middle of	بين، في منتصف

❖أسئلة القصيدة مهمة جداً

1 Read the poem aloud to your partner. What do you notice about the rhyme scheme? Highlight it with different colours, if it helps.

اقرأ القصيدة بصوت عالٍ لشريكك. ماذا تلاحظ في مخطط القافية؟ قم بتمييزه بألوان مختلفة، إذا كان ذلك مفيدًا.

The rhyme scheme is very distinct and steady; the first stanza is abba; the second is cddc; the third is effe. Yeats uses this closed rhyming pattern for emphasizing the idea of each stanza.

مخطط القافية متميز وثابت للغاية؛ المقطع الأول هو abba؛ والثاني هو cddc ؛ والثالث هو effe. يستخدم ييتس نمط القافية المغلقة هذا للتأكيد على فكرة كل مقطع.

Rhyme scheme = abba cddc effe.

When You Are Old (1892)

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,
And nodding* by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;

How many loved your moments of glad grace*,
And loved your beauty with love false or true,
But one man loved the pilgrim* soul" in you,
And loved the sorrows* of your changing face;

And bending down beside the glowing bars,
Murmur*, a little sadly, how Love fled*
And paced upon the mountains overhead*
And hid his face amid* a crowd of stars.

2 Discuss what image you have of the old man. What about the woman he loved?

ناقش الصورة التي لديك عن الرجل العجوز. ماذا عن المرأة التي أحبها؟

1. But one man loved the pilgrim* soul" in you.

Yeats's here explains himself that his love was more special than the love others gave her. And that she herself with the pilgrim soul she had, was something harder to acquire a love for.

ييتس هنا يشرح نفسه أن حبه كان مميزا أكثر من الحب الذي منحه إياها الآخرون. وكونها هي نفسها مع روح الحج التي كانت لديها، كان من الصعب أن تكتسب الحب لنفسها.

1. "When you are old and grey and full of sleep"

Here we can imagine an old woman with grey hair in the future. And that the woman now is still young.

هنا يمكننا أن نتخيل امرأة عجوز بشعر رمادي في المستقبل. وأن المرأة الآن لا تزال شابة.

3 Find one example of personification.

ابحث عن مثال واحد للتجسيد.

"Murmur, a little sadly, how <u>Love fled</u>", as if love can move like a human and it run away.

كأن الحب يمكن أن يتحرك مثل الإنسان وهرب.

4 Which do you think is the most powerful image in the poem? Why?

أيهما تعتقد أنه أقوى صورة في القصيدة؟ لماذا؟

the image <u>And hid his face amid* a crowd of stars.</u> because I think Yeats here is trying to convey two images in this line.

الصورة وخبأ وجهه وسط حشد من النجوم. لأنني أعتقد أن Yeats هنا يحاول نقل صورتين في هذا السطر.

1. even though he was hiding his face in sadness, he still love her with so much commitment.
2. And he is overhead among the stars watching over her with love despite her old age.

1. على الرغم من أنه كان يخفي وجهه في الحزن ، إلا أنه لا يزال يحبها مع الكثير من الالتزام ،
2. وهو في السماء بين النجوم يراقبها حبا، رغم كبر سنها.

أسئلة عن الشاعر ييتس

1. William Butler Yeats was one of the most influential poets in the English language. (True / False)
كان ويليام بتلر ييتس أحد أكثر الشعراء تأثيراً في اللغة الإنجليزية. (خطأ صحيح)
2. William Butler Yeats wasn't one of the most influential poets in the English language. (True / False)
لم يكن ويليام بتلر ييتس من أكثر الشعراء تأثيرًا في اللغة الإنجليزية. (خطأ صحيح)
3. William Butler Yeats was one of the most …… influential poets…… in the English language. (Complete أكمل)
كان ويليام بتلر ييتس واحدًا من أكثر …… الشعراء تأثيرًا …… في اللغة الإنجليزية. (أكمل)
4. Was W.B. Yeats one of the most influential poets in the English language? (Answer أجب)
هل كان ويليام بتلر ييتس من أكثر الشعراء تأثيراً في اللغة الإنجليزية؟ (اجب)
Yes, he was. نعم كان كذلك
5. When and where was he born? متى وأين ولد؟
Born 13th June 1865, in Dublin, Ireland.
6. W.B. Yeats was Born in 13th June 1865, in …..Dublin…., Ireland.
دبليو. ولد ييتس في 13 يونيو 1865 ، في… .. دبلن…. ، أيرلندا.
7. W.B. Yeats is the son of a well-known …..Irish painter…..,
وليام بتلر ييتس هو ابن ……. الرسام ايرلندي……. المعروف،
8. What is W.B. Yeats's father's name? ما هو اسم والد ييتس؟
John Butler Yeats
9. W.B. Yeats was arguing that Irish culture should be free from……. English control and influence.
وليام بتلر ييتس كان يجادل بأن الثقافة الأيرلندية يجب أن تكون حرة من …….. السيطرة والتأثير في اللغة الإنجليزية.
10. W.B. Yeats was arguing that Irish culture should be free from English control and influence. (True / false)
وليام بتلر ييتس كان يجادل بأن الثقافة الأيرلندية يجب أن تكون حرة من السيطرة والتأثير في اللغة الإنجليزية. (خطأ صحيح)
11. W.B. Yeats was arguing that Irish culture should be free from Irish control and influence. (True / false)
وليام بتلر ييتس كان يجادل بأن الثقافة الأيرلندية يجب أن تكون حرة من السيطرة والتأثير في اللغة الأيرلندية. (خطأ صحيح)
12. Name Two famous poems of W.B. Yeats. أذكر قصيدتين مشهورتين لـوليام بتلر ييتس.
    - 'Easter 1916',
    - 'Sailing to Byzantium'.
13. Famous poems include: 'Easter 1916', 'The Lake Isle of Innisfree', 'Sailing to Byzantium'.
تشمل القصائد الشهيرة: "عيد الفصح 1916" ، "بحيرة جزيرة إنيسفري" ، "الإبحار إلى بيزنطة".
(a. W.B. Yeats b. Nazik Al-Mala'ika)
14. W.B. Yeats Died in …….1939……. مات ييتس في …… 1939.
15. When did W.B. Yeats die? متى مات ييتس؟
in 1939
16. Where was W.B. Yeats buried? أين دفن ييتس ؟
in France
17. W.B. Yeats was buried in France. ييتس دُفن في …… فرنسا…..
18. When was W.B. Yeats buried in France? متى تم دفنه في فرنسا؟
at the beginning of the Second World War. في بداية الحرب العالمية
19. Where was W.B. Yeats re-buried later? اين تم دفن ييتس لاحقا؟
in his homeland, Ireland. في وطنه أيرلندا.
20. W.B. Yeats later re-buried in his homeland, Ireland. أعيد دفن ييتس في وقت لاحق في وطنه، أيرلندا.

Ma'ruf al Rusafi معروف الرصافي

For the Sake of Our Homeland

في سبيل الوطن

Isn't it time to forget the hatred we have for others?
so that on the basis of brotherhood we can build?
أما آن أن تُنسى من القوم أضغانُ فيُبنى على أسِّ المؤاخاة بُنيانُ؟
Isn't it time to throw away weakness?
so that through cooperation our homeland will gain glory?
أما آن أن يُرمَى التخاذل جانبًا فتكسَبَ عزًّا بالتناصر أوطانُ؟

Why should we be enemies because of differences in religions?
When *enmity** in religion is aggression?
عَلامَ التعادي لاختلاف ديانةٍ؟! وإنَّ التعادي في الديانة عُدْوان

What harm if cooperation is our religion?
Countries would then *flourish** and all would be safe
وما ضرَّ لو كان التعاون ديننا فتعْمُرَ بُلْدان وتأمنَ قُطَّان

If *patriotic** unity brings us together
So what is it to us if religions are many?
إذا جمعتنا وحْدة وطنية فماذا علينا أن تَعدَّد أديان؟!

If the people are governed by these three
Language, homeland and the believe in Allah,
إذا القومُ عمَّتهم أمورٌ ثلاثة: لسان وأوطان وباللّه إيمان

What belief then stands in the way of brotherhood,
Which is called for in the Bible and the Quran?
فأيُّ اعتقاد مانع من أخوَّةٍ بها قال إنجيلٌ كما قال قرآن؟!

For these two holy books were revealed by Allah
To his messengers only to make man happy
كتابان لم ينزلهما اللّه ربُّنا على رُسْله إلا ليسعد إنسان

He who comes forward in the name of religion
To call for division
Then his call is truly false
فَمَنْ قام باسْم الدين يدعو مفرقًا فدعواه في أصل الدِّيانةِ بهتان

Should we suffer by order of religion
When religion is happiness?
If so, then belief in such a religion is a fatal loss
أنشقى بأمر الدين وهو سعادة؟! إذن فاتِّباع الدين يا قومُ خُسران

But the *ignorance** of the ignorant leads them astray,
Open to every unproved saying
ولكنَّ جهلَ الجاهلين طحا بهم إلى كل قول لم يؤيِّده برهان

And they *roam** in the *desolate** region of falsehood
Like those who are *possessed** by Satan
فهاموا بتيهاءِ الأباطيل كالذي تخبَّطَهُ من شدة المسِّ شيطان



Ma'ruf al Rusafi

- Born in 1875.
  ولد عام 1875.
- his full name is Ma'ruf Abdul Ghani al Rusafi
  اسمه الكامل معروف عبد الغني الرصافي
- Born and raised in Baghdad.
  ولد ونشأ في بغداد.
- Worked as teacher most of his life.
  عمل كمدرس معظم حياته.
- A statue commemorating al Rusafi Stands in the square facing the Martyrs' Bridge.
  تمثال يخلد ذكرى الرصافي يقف في الساحة المواجهة لجسر الشهداء.
- He left many published works both in verse and prose.
  ترك العديد من الأعمال المنشورة على حد سواء في الابيات الشعرية والنثر.
- His collection of poems in 'Diwan al Rusafi' brought him wide recognition as a poet.
  حققت مجموعته الشعرية في "ديوان الرصافي" شهرة واسعة له كشاعر.
- In prose he also left many works on religion, women, sociology, philosophy, war, politics, and history.
  في النثر ، ترك أيضًا العديد من الأعمال في الدين والمرأة وعلم الاجتماع والفلسفة والحرب والسياسة والتاريخ.
- He died on 16th March
  توفي في 16 مارس

الكلمة	معناها	المعنى في الانكليزي	ترجمة
enmity	تعادي / عداوة	feelings of hatred towards somebody	مشاعر الكراهية تجاه شخص ما
flourish	تُعمر	to grow well; to be healthy and happy	ينمو بشكل جيد أن تكون بصحة جيدة وسعيدة
patriotic	وطني	having or expressing great love of your country	امتلاك أو التعبير عن حب كبير لبلدك
ignorance	جهل	a lack of knowledge or information about something	نقص المعرفة أو المعلومات حول شيء ما
roam	يهيم / يطوف	to travel around without any definite aim or direction	للتنقل دون أي هدف أو اتجاه محدد
desolate	تيهاء/مقفر / مهجور	empty and without people	فارغة وبدون ناس
possessed	ممسوس	to be controlled by an evil spirit	أن تكون تحت سيطرة روح شرير

❖ أسئلة القصيدة مهمة جداً

1 Read the poem aloud to your partner. The poem features lots of questions. What effect does this have on the way you read and Interpret It?

1. اقرأ القصيدة بصوت عالٍ لشريكك. القصيدة تحتوي على الكثير من الأسئلة. ما هو تأثير ذلك على طريقة قراءتك لها وتفسيرها؟

Isn't it time... its purpose is to slow down
What belief... the purpose of which is to negate or deny

أما آن ....الغرض منه الاستبطاء
أي اعتقاد ...... الغرض منه النفي

2 What are the main themes of the poems? ما هي الموضوعات(الأفكار) الرئيسية للقصائد؟
What message Is the poet trying to convey? ما هي الرسالة التي يحاول الشاعر إيصالها؟

The themes are الأفكار الأساسية هي

1. **The poet urged fraternity and cooperation, stating their benefit in society, rejecting discrimination and intolerance, and demonstrating their harm**
2. **The poet states that the origin in religion is the call to brotherhood, not enmity**
3. **The poet invites countrymen to do good to their homeland.**

1. حث الشاعر على التأخي والتعاون وبيان فائدتهما في المجتمع ونبذ التفرقة والتعصب وبيان ضررها
2. بيان الشاعر أن الأصل في الدين هو الدعوة الى الأخوة لا العداوة
3. دعوة الشاعر أبناء الوطن الى الاحسان الى وطنهم

The messages the poet is trying to convey are الرسائل التي يحاول الشاعر نقلها هي

1. **Our Unity factors are more than what divides us.**
2. **The nation's strength and prosperity are due to the unity and adherence of its sons.**

1. عوامل وحدتنا أكثر من عوامل تفرقتنا
2. قوة الوطن وازدهاره بوحدة أبنائه وتمسكهم

3 What Is your response to 'For the Sake, of Our Homeland'? Will you remember this poem? Explain your reasons.

ما هو ردك على "في سبيل وطننا"؟ هل ستذكر هذه القصيدة؟ اشرح أسبابك.

My response is that it is one of the best poems that I've ever read. جوابي أنها من أفضل القصائد التي قرأتها على الإطلاق
Yes, I will. نعم سأتذكر
Because The poet urged the citizens of the nation to adhere to the unity factors to serve the nation
لأن الشاعر حث ابناء الوطن على التمسك بعوامل الوحدة لخدمة الوطن

❖ أسئلة عن الشاعر معروف الرصافي

1. When was Ma'ruf al Rusafi born? (Answer أجب) متى ولد معروف الرصافي؟ (أجب)
   in 1875.

2. Ma'ruf al Rusafi was born in …….1875……. (complete) ولد معروف الرصافي …… 1875. ……. (اكمل)

3. Ma'ruf al Rusafi was born in 1785. (True/ False) معروف الرصافي من مواليد 1785. (صحيح / خطأ)

4. Ma'ruf al Rusafi was born in 1875. (True/ False) معروف الرصافي من مواليد 1875. (صحيح / خطأ)

5. What is Ma'ruf al Rusafi's full name? (Answer) ما هو اسم معروف الرصافي بالكامل؟ (اجب)
   Ma'ruf Abdul Ghani al Rusafi معروف عبد الغني الرصافي

6. Ma'ruf al Rusafi was born and raised in Basra. (True/ False) معروف الرصافي ولد وترعرع في البصرة. (خطأ صحيح)

7. Ma'ruf al Rusafi was born and raised in Baghdad. (True/ False) معروف الرصافي ولد وترعرع في بغداد. (خطأ صحيح)

8. Ma'ruf al Rusafi was born and raised in ……Baghdad….. (complete)
   ولد معروف الرصافي ترعرع(نشأ) في ……. بغداد ….. (اكمل)

9. Where was Ma'ruf al Rusafi born and raised? (Answer) أين ولد ونشأ معروف الرصافي؟ (اجب)
   Baghdad بغداد

10. Ma'ruf al Rusafi Worked as a teacher most of his life. (complete)
    معروف الرصافي عمل مدرسًا معظم حياته. (اكمل)

11. A statue commemorating al Rusafi Stands in the square facing the Martyrs' Bridge. (complete)
    تمثال لإحياء ذكرى الرصافي يقف في الساحة المواجهة لجسر الشهداء. (اكمل)

12. Ma'ruf al Rusafi left many published works both in ….. verse …… and …..prose…..(complete)
    ترك معروف الرصافي العديد من الأعمال المنشورة في كل من…. .. الشعر الحر …… و…. .. نثر… .. (اكمل)

13. What brought him wide recognition as a poet? (Answer)
    ما الذي جعله يحظى بتقدير واسع كشاعر؟ (اجب)
    His collection of poems 'Diwan al Rusafi'. مجموعته الشعرية "ديوان الرصافي".

14. Ma'ruf al Rusafi's collection of poems in…… 'Diwan al Rusafi'……. brought him wide recognition as a poet. (complete) مجموعة قصائد معروف الرصافي في …… "ديوان الرصافي" ……. جلبت له شهرة واسعة كشاعر. (اكمل)

15. In prose he left many works on religion, women, sociology, philosophy, war, politics, and history.
    (a. W.B. Yeats b. Ma'ruf al Rusafi)
    في النثر ترك العديد من الأعمال في الدين والمرأة وعلم الاجتماع والفلسفة والحرب والسياسة والتاريخ.

16. Ma'ruf al Rusafi died on ….16th March…. (complete) توفي معروف الرصافي في … 16 مارس …. (اكمل)

17. When did Ma'ruf al Rusafi die? (Answer) متى مات معروف الرصافي؟ (اجب)
    16th March 16 مارس

Nazik Al-Mala'ika
نازك الملائكة

Love Song for Words

أغنية حب للكلمات

Why do we fear words
when they have been rose-palmed hands,
*fragrant**, passing gently over our cheeks,
and glasses of *heartening** wine
sipped, one summer, by thirsty lips?

فيمَ نخشَى الكلماتْ
وهي أحيانًا أكُفٌّ من ورودِ
بارداتِ العِطْرِ مرّتْ عذْبةً فوق خدودِ
وهي أحيانًا كؤوسٌ من رحيقٍ مُنْعِشِ
رشَفَتْها، ذاتَ صيفٍ، شفةٌ في عَطَشِ؟

Why do we fear words
when among them are words like unseen bells,
whose *echo** *announces** in our troubled lives
the coming of a period of *enchanted** dawn,
*drenched** in love, and life?
So why do we fear words?

فيمَ نخشى الكلماتْ؟
إنّ منها كلماتٍ هي أجراسٌ خفيّةْ
رَجعُها يُعلِن من أعمارنا المنفعلاتْ
فترةً مسحورةَ الفجرِ سخيّةْ
قَطَرَتْ حسًا وحبًّا وحياةْ
فلماذا نحنُ نخشى الكلماتْ؟

[…]
Why do we fear words?
If their *thorns** have once *wounded** us,
then they have also wrapped their arms around our necks
and *shed** their sweet *scent** upon our *desires**.
If their letters have *pierced** us
and their face turned *callously** from us
Then they have also left us with an *oud** in our hands
And tomorrow they will shower us with life.
So, pour us two full glasses of words!

فيمَ نخشى الكلماتْ؟
إن تكنْ أشواكها بالأمسِ يومًا جرَحتْنا
فلقد لفّتْ ذراعَيْها على أعناقنا
وأراقتْ عِطْرَها الحُلوَ على أشواقنا
إن تكن أحرفُها قد وَخَزَتْنا
وَلَوَتْ أعناقَها عنّا ولم تَعْطِفْ علينا
فلكم أبقت وعودًا في يَدَينا
وغدًا تغمُرُنا عِطْرًا وورودًا وحياةْ
آهِ فاملأ كأسَتَيْنا كلِماتْ

Tomorrow we will build ourselves a dream-nest of words,
high, with *ivy** *trailing** from its letters.
We will *nourish** its buds with poetry
and water its flowers with words.
We will build a *balcony** for the *timid** rose
with *pillars** made of words,
and a cool hall *flooded** with deep shade,
*guarded** by words.

Nazik Al-Mala'ika

- **A highly influential Iraqi poet, famous for being one of the first poets in Arabic to use free verse.**
  شاعرة عراقية مؤثر للغاية، اشتهرت بكونها من أوائل الشعراء باللغة العربية الذين استخدموا الشعر الحر.
- **Born 23rd August 1923, in Baghdad.**
  من مواليد 23 آب 1923 في بغداد.
- **The daughter of parents who were also poets.**
  ابنة أبوين كانا شعراء أيضًا.
- **Taught as a professor in several universities, including Baghdad, Basra and Kuwait.**
  درست كأستاذة في عدة جامعات منها بغداد والبصرة والكويت.
- **Worked hard to promote women's rights and political freedom.**
  عملت بجد لتعزيز حقوق المرأة والحرية السياسية.
- **Famous poems include: 'Cholera', 'For Prayer and Revolution', 'Revolt Against the Sun'.**
  تتضمن القصائد الشهيرة: "الكوليرا" ، "للصلاة والثورة" ، "ثورة ضد الشمس."
- **Died and was buried in Cairo in 2007.**
  توفيت ودفنت بالقاهرة عام 2007.

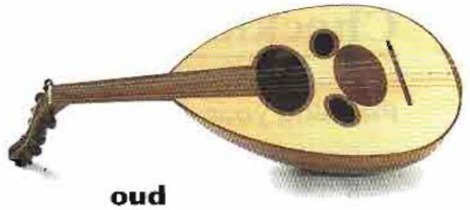
في غدٍ نبني لنا عُشّ رؤًى من كلماتْ
سامقًا يعترش اللبلابُ في أحرُفِهِ
سنُذيبُ الشِّعْرَ في زُخْرُفِهِ
وسنَرْوي زهرَهُ بالكلماتْ
وسنَبْني شُرْفةً للعطْرِ والوردِ الخجولِ
ولها أعمدةٌ من كلماتْ
وممرًّا باردًا يسْبَحُ في ظلٍّ ظليلِ
حَرَسَتْهُ الكلماتْ



Our life we have dedicated* as a prayer
To whom will we pray... but to words?

عُمْرُنا نحنُ نذرناهُ صلاةْ
فلمن سوف نصلّيها... لغير الكلماتْ؟

الكلمة	معناها	المعنى في الانكليزي	ترجمة
fragrant	معطر / باردات	perfumed, nice-smelling	معطر ورائحة طيبة
heartening	منعش / مشجع	encouraging, making you feel happier	مشجع، يجعلك تشعر بالسعادة
echo	صدى صوت / رَجعُها	sound that is reflected back to you	الصوت الذي ينعكس عليك
announces	يعلن	says, introduces	يقول، يقدم
enchanted	مسحورة	magic, beautiful	سحر جميل
drenched	قَطَرَتْ / منقوع	soaked, made completely wet	غارقة، مبللة تمامًا
thorns	أشواك	small, sharp, pointed parts of a plant	أجزاء صغيرة وحادة ومدببة من النبات
wounded	يجرح / جرَحتْنا	hurt, injured	مجروح، مصاب
shed	أراقتْ	dropped	إسقاط
scent	عِطرَها	smell, perfume	الرائحة والعطور
desires	اشواقنا	hopes, wants	آمال، يريد
pierced	وَخَزَتْنا	made a small hole in	صنع ثقبًا صغيرًا في
callously	بقسوة / بدون عطف	in a cruel, unfeeling way	بطريقة قاسية وعديمة الشعور
oud	العود	musical instrument, played mainly in the middle East	آلة موسيقية، تُعزف بشكل رئيسي في الشرق الأوسط
ivy	لبلاب / نبات متسلق للجدران	climbing plant with dark, shiny leaves	نبات التسلق بأوراق لامعة داكنة
trailing	يعترش / متدلي	hanging down	يتدلى
nourish	يروي / يغذي	feed	يغذي
balcony	شُرْفة	an outside platform from an upper room in a building	منصة خارجية من غرفة علوية في مبنى
timid	خجول	shy, nervous	خجول وعصبي
pillars	أعمدة	tall round stones used to support a building	حجارة مستديرة طويلة تستخدم لدعم المبنى
flooded	يسْبَحُ / مغمور ب	covered by	مغمور ب
guarded	محروس	protected	محمي
dedicated	نذرناهُ / ينذر/ مخصصة	given our time and effort to	اعطينا وقتنا وجهدنا ل





❖ الأسئلة التالية خاصة بالقصيدة مهم جداً

1 Read the poem aloud to your partner. Which lines do you think sound most song-like, most musical? Why do you think that is?

اقرأ القصيدة بصوت عالٍ لشريكك. ما هي السطور التي تعتقد أنها أكثر شبهاً بالأغنية، والأكثر موسيقية؟ لماذا تعتقد ذلك؟

Why do we fear words
and shed* their sweet scent* upon our desires*.
Other lines as well

The reason is that the writer is trying to harmonize with the emotions and feelings of the herself.

والسبب هو أن الكاتبة تحاول أن تنسجم مع عواطفها ومشاعرها.

2 What question is repeated in 'Love Song for Words'? What Is the effect of this repetition?

ما هو السؤال الذي يتكرر في أغنية الحب للكلمات؟ ما هو أثر هذا التكرار؟

- Why do we fear words? لماذا نخشى الكلمات؟
- Effect of the repetition: Emphasizes not being afraid of expressing words and expressing wishes and ideas.

أثر التكرار: يؤكد على عدم الخوف من التعبير عن الكلمات والتعبير عن الاماني والأفكار

3 Find as many examples of personification as you can.

جد أكبر عدد ممكن من الأمثلة على التجسيد.

- when they have been rose-palmed hands, as if words have hands.
- then they have also wrapped their arms around our necks. As if words have arms just like humans
- and their face turned callously* from us. As if words have faces and ignored us callously.
- We will build a balcony* for the timid* rose. The rose is given human characteristics (shy)
- guarded* by words. As if words are alive and can protect our hopes.
- وهي أحيانًا أكُفٌّ من ورودٍ، كما لو أن الكلمات لها أيادي.
- فلقد لفّتْ ذراعَيْها على أعناقنا. كما لو أن الكلمات لها أذرع مثل البشر
- وَلَوَتْ أعناقَها عنّا ولم تَعْطِفْ علينا. وكأن الكلمات لها وجوه وتجاهلتنا بقسوة.
- وسنَبْني شُرْفةً للعطْرِ والوردِ الخجولِ. أعطيت الوردة صفات بشرية (خجولة)
- حَرَسَتْهُ الكلماتْ. كما لو كانت الكلمات حية ويمكنها حماية آمالنا.

4 Find one example of. What effect does it have on the way you read the line?

ابحث عن مثال واحد عن الصفير. ما هو تأثير ذلك على طريقة قراءة السطر؟

sibilance "s" is repeated
and shed* their sweet scent* upon our desires*.
The effect: Adds rhythm and musicality to a piece of text. التأثير: يضيف الإيقاع والموسيقى إلى جزء من النص
Also harmonize with the emotions and feelings of the herself.

وأيضا انسجام مع انفعالاتها وأحاسيسها.

5 This is free verse, but does that mean there is no rhyme in the poem?

هذه شعر حر، لكن هل هذا يعني عدم وجود قافية في القصيدة؟

No, it doesn't mean that there is no rhyme. لا، هذا لا يعني أنه لا يوجد قافية

6 What do you think of the poem's final question? Can you answer it?

ما رأيك في السؤال الأخير للقصيدة؟ هل تستطيع الاجابة عليه؟

I think that the Writer tries to say that words protect(guard) our wishes and hopes.
And my answer is that we can't live without our wishes and ideas because they are important.

أعتقد أن الكاتبة تحاول أن تقول إن الكلمات تحمي (تحمي) أمانينا وآمالنا.
وجوابي هو أننا لا نستطيع العيش بدون أمانينا وافكارنا لأنها مهمة.

أسئلة عن الشاعرة نازك الملائكة

1. Who was Nazik Al-Mala'ika? من هي نازك الملائكة؟
   a highly influential Iraqi poet? شاعرة عراقية مؤثرة للغاية؟

2. Was Nazik Al-Mala'ika a highly influential Iraqi poet? (Answer)
   Yes, she was. نعم كانت كذلك
   هل كانت نازك الملائكة شاعرة عراقية شديدة التأثير؟ (اجب)

3. Nazik Al-Mala'ika was a highly influential Iraqi poet. (True/False)
   كانت نازك الملائكة شاعرة عراقية ذات تأثير كبير. (خطأ صحيح)

4. Nazik Al-Mala'ika was famous for being one of the first poets in Arabic to use free verse. (True/ False)
   اشتهرت نازك الملائكة بكونها من أوائل الشعراء في اللغة العربية الذين استخدموا الشعر الحر. (خطأ صحيح)

5. Nazik Al-Mala'ika was famous for being one of the first poets in Arabic to use prose. (True/ False)
   اشتهرت نازك الملائكة بكونها من أوائل شعراء اللغة العربية النثر. (خطأ صحيح)

6. When and where was Nazik Al-Mala'ika born? متى وأين ولدت نازك الملائكة؟
   23rd August 1923, in Baghdad. 23 آب 1923، في بغداد.

7. Nazik Al-Mala'ika was born in 23rd August 1923, in Baghdad. (complete)
   ولدت نازك الملائكة في 23 آب 1923 في بغداد. (اكمل)

8. Were Nazik Al-Mala'ika's parents poets as well? (Answer) هل كان والدا نازك الملائكة من الشعراء أيضا؟ (أجب)
   Yes, they were. نعم، كانوا كذلك.

9. Nazik Al-Mala'ika's parents were also poets. (True/False) كان والدا نازك الملائكة من الشعراء أيضًا. (خطأ صحيح)

10. Nazik Al-Mala'ika's parents weren't also poets. (True/False) لم يكن والدا نازك الملائكة من الشعراء أيضًا. (خطأ صحيح)

11. Nazik Al-Mala'ika's parents were also ....poets...... (complete)
    كان والدا نازك الملائكة...... شعراء .... أيضا (اكمل)

12. Nazik Al-Mala'ika taught as a professor in several universities, including Baghdad, Basra and Kuwait. (complete)
    درست نازك الملائكة كأستاذة جامعية في عدة جامعات منها بغداد والبصرة والكويت. (اكمل)

13. Where did Nazik Al-Mala'ika teach as a professor? (Answer) أين درست نازك الملائكة كأستاذة جامعية؟ (اجب)
    Baghdad, Basra and Kuwait. بغداد والبصرة والكويت.

14. Nazik Al-Mala'ika Worked hard to promote women's rights and political freedom. (complete)
    نازك الملائكة عملت بجد لتعزيز حقوق المرأة والحرية السياسية. (اكتمال)

15. Name two Famous poems of Nazik Al-Mala'ika! (Answer) اذكر قصيدتين مشهورتين لنازك الملائكة! (جب)
    - 'Cholera',
    - 'Revolt Against the Sun'.

16. Famous poems include: 'Cholera', 'For Prayer and Revolution', 'Revolt Against the Sun'.
    (a. W.B. Yeats b. Nazik Al-Mala'ika) تتضمن القصائد الشهيرة: "الكوليرا"، "للصلاة والثورة"، "ثورة ضد الشمس".

17. When did Nazik Al-Mala'ika die? (Answer) متى ماتت نازك الملائكة؟ (اجب)
    In 2007

18. Where was Nazik Al-Mala'ika buried? (Answer) أين دفنت نازك الملائكة؟ (اجب)
    In Cairo

19. Nazik Al-Mala'ika Died and was buried in Cairo in 2007. (complete)
    توفيت نازك الملائكة ودفنت في القاهرة عام 2007. (اكمل)

ثم بحمد الله

تمنياتي بالموفقية